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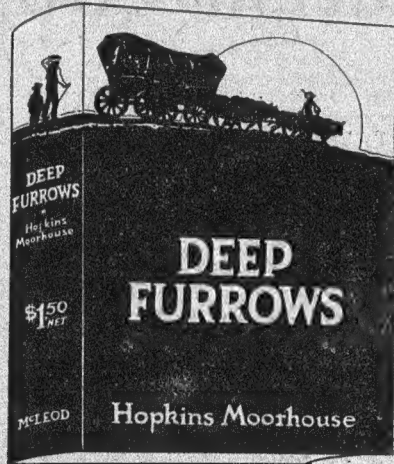
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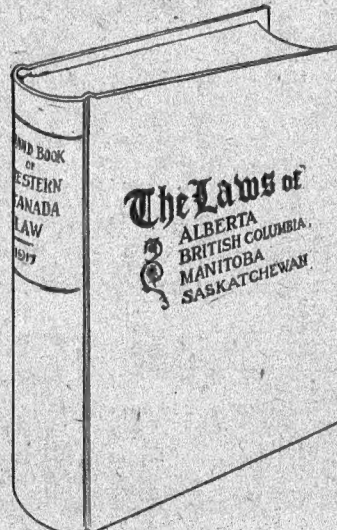
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Book Department

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Hon. Duncan Marshall



Dr. J. G. Rutherford

Honors for all time have settled on Western Canada's livestock industry by the well-merited recognition by the Saddle and Sirloin Club of The International Exposition of two of our leading western breeders and legislators, in the persons of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., of Calgary, and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Portraits, in oil, of these two men now hang in the portrait gallery of the club amongst the most noted breeders of the world.

Dr. Rutherford has for many years taken a foremost part in practically every big organization and movement for the advancement of western agriculture, and his has generally been the guiding hand. We are also honored for the first time by his appointment

to the Board of Directors of the International, where his sound judgment and wide experience should work very much to the advantage of stock interests in Western Canada.

Alberta and the whole West owes a great deal to the Hon. Duncan Marshall, for her agricultural development and livestock improvement in particular. He has done more, perhaps, to directly foster the breeding of better cattle by his eloquence, by his aggressive legislation as head of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and by his own genius as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, than any other in the west. His portrait lends signal honor to the Saddle and Sirloin Club and to his province.

And now when we visit the Saddle and Sirloin Club we will see portraits of some of our men where:

"Ye may commune
With lofty spirits of a mighty past,
Rich in achievements wrought in fruitful fields
And benefactions rendered human kind."

Lignite Plans Delayed

A despatch from Ottawa says that the Lignite Utilization board, which has charge of the development of the immense lignite resources of the prairie provinces, reports to the council for scientific and industrial research that there is much preliminary work to be done before the board is in a position to begin actual output of carbonized and briquetted coal.

The research council, after investigation, reported to the government in June of last year that the utilization of the western lignites, of which there are in Saskatchewan alone, 57,000,000 tons, was commercially feasible, as shown by laboratory tests. It was not, however, until last summer that an arrangement was finally consummated between the federal government and the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, providing for the establishment of a demonstration plant at a cost of some \$400,000, and an annual capacity of 30,000 tons.

No Output Until 1920.

The board appointed to give effect

to the proposal consists of R. A. Ross, consulting engineer of Montreal, and a member of the research council; Hon. J. A. Sheppard, of Moose Jaw, and J. M. Leamy, provincial electrical engineer for Manitoba. Owing to the fact that the authorization to go ahead with the scheme, fraught with such vital importance to Canada's fuel problem, was not obtained until last autumn, there is now little prospect of any realization of the plans for large coal mining developments in the West until 1920.

Edgar Stansfield and R. Del French, mining and chemical engineers, are now touring the United States for the board, inspecting briquetting plants already in operation there. Ultimately it is confidently expected that the West will supply its own coal for heating, lighting and power purposes, thus saving to Canada millions of dollars annually now paid for United States anthracite, giving the West coal at least two dollars per ton cheaper, and relieving Ontario and Quebec of all danger from shortage of supplies from the Pennsylvania coal fields.

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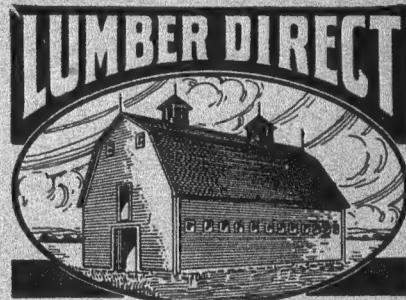
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Livestock Meeting Postponed

The Western Canada Livestock Union convention, which was postponed from November 13 to December 17, has again been indefinitely postponed on account of the increase in the influenza. It was to have been held in the Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon.

Take Every Precaution — Safeguard Your Health

A SERIOUS Epidemic of Spanish Influenza has spread throughout this country bringing sickness—and even death to many of our homes.

We owe a great deal to the health officials in the various municipalities who took such firm and quick action in dealing with this epidemic. But for their almost superhuman efforts in the face of many obstacles the ravages of this disease might have been much more serious.

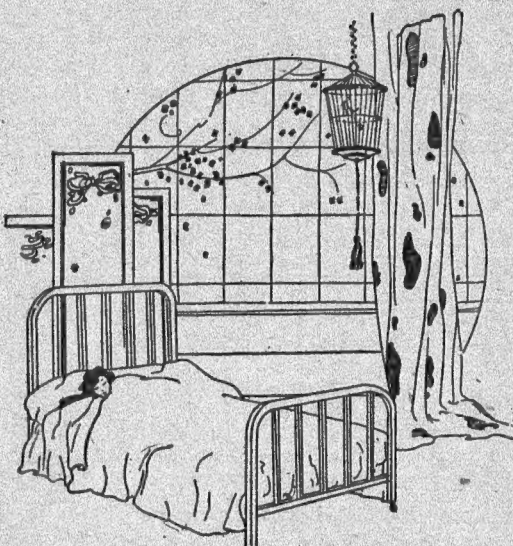
The "Ban" has now been lifted in many localities and the number of cases reported in other districts is rapidly decreasing, but we are well advised to still take every precaution to safeguard health.

Many people have considered it necessary in renovating their bedrooms to discard old mattresses and buy new ones—and rightly so.

There is probably nothing in the home that is so essential to keep clean and sanitary as the mattress. How very important it is, then, in selecting a new mattress to buy one that is guaranteed to be made of new, clean and sanitary materials. In the United

Thoroughly Renovate Your
Bedroom

States various state laws require manufacturers to attach a label to mattresses stating exactly what is inside—guaranteeing nothing but new, clean and sanitary materials.



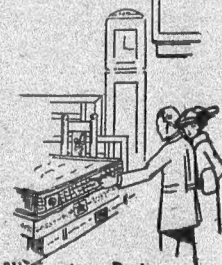
Perfect Sleep The Greatest
Medicine In The World

At present there are no pure bedding laws in Canada. We, however, realizing our responsibilities as the largest manufacturers of Beds and Bedding under the British Flag, have made a law unto ourselves and have fought the pernicious practice of using second-hand materials in mattresses.

Furthermore, we have rigidly lived up to our own pure bedding law established with the inception of this business twenty-seven years ago.

Whenever you buy a mattress bearing the well known "Alaska Guaranteed Bedding" trade mark, you are assured that the mattress contains absolutely nothing but new, sanitary materials.

Whether it be the high grade cotton felt used in our more expensive mattresses or the sun-dried sanitary wood fibre and felt filling of the cheaper grades, there is only *one* standard of cleanliness. You are also buying the utmost in sleep comfort, and as one physician has said: "Perfect sleep is the greatest medicine in the world."



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Recommend Alaska Bedding



All furniture stores sell and recommend "Alaska Guaranteed Bedding." Your dealer will sell you Alaska Mattresses, ranging from \$6 to \$30, all clean and comfortable.

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ALASKA BEDDING



The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 18, 1918

Get the Farmers' Platform

The partisan who votes faithfully for his party's candidate, holding to his party allegiance with unswerving devotion—and wearing his party's tag with pride that is pathetic, if he only knew it—is unable to say what principles he is pinning his faith to. Each party, after attaining power, has failed to be true to principles which its leaders professed with much vehemence, when out of power. Each party on taking office, has continued policies which its leaders, when they were in opposition, denounced. The hidebound partisan cannot know what he stands for.

He may pride himself upon his loyalty to "the grand old party" (which is a title claimed and used by each of the "historic old parties"). But he cannot tell what his party's principles are, for his party hasn't principles. It has only the arts and practices of politics, which is played between the "ins" and the "outs," with appeals to sentiment and prejudice and passion and anything else that can be made use of. The politicians on both sides work to obscure the real problems to which the people should be giving thought.

The only existing clear-cut declaration of principles and policies for the national welfare is the Farmers' Platform, as revised and extended to meet after-the-war conditions, at the recent session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is a carefully thought-out manifesto of progressive proposals, designed to secure economic and social justice. Since its first framing the Farmers' Platform has been a potent influence for betterment in the body politic.

Already not a few policies which found their first enunciation in the Farmers' Platform have been enacted into Dominion, or provincial statutes. The Farmers' Platform is destined to mean still more in the national life of Canada in the years to come. Every farmer should study it and devote his political activity to bringing its principles into operation.

The Guide will send a copy of the Farmers' Platform, in a form convenient for slipping into the pocket, to every person who will ask for it, sending with his request an ordinary envelope addressed to himself and bearing a one-cent stamp.

Carry the Farmers' Platform with you. Be able to point to the principles you stand for.

As to Refund of Duties

During the past 20 years manufacturing for export has been aided by refunding to manufacturers of 99 per cent. of the customs duty they have paid on everything they have brought into Canada and used in manufacturing for export. Now, the exports of agricultural products from this country are of greater magnitude and value than the exports of manufactured goods.

Might it not be argued, not without some show of reason, that the men engaged in agricultural industry should be placed on a footing of just equality with the manufacturers and have refunded to them 99 cents of every dollar of increase in their costs of production by reason of the tariff taxation of the things necessary in their industry, especially agricultural implements?

So long as the refunding of duties is done justly, in accordance with the principle of equal rights for all and special privilege for none, a defence may be made for it. But the

refund to manufacturers of duties they have paid does not end with duties on things that enter into the production of articles for export.

In 1906 an order-in-council was passed, which is still in operation, by which 99 per cent. of the duties on rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron (The Customs Tariff of Canada, Item No. 1102) is refunded when such rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron are used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders, whether such farm machinery and implements are exported or are sold to Canadian farmers.

How would it do to apply this principle to the production by the farmers of goods for consumption in Canada? Why should not the tariff be reduced to a level of one per cent. all round, on everything?

Swindlers Seeking Victims

In the Business and Finance department of The Guide of this week there is reference again to a matter which was dealt with in the same department in last week's issue. Evidence is coming to hand that unscrupulous seekers are beginning to get active in the West at the work of deluding unwary holders of Victory Bonds and to turning them over in part or whole payment, by way of "investing" in fraudulent oil or other promotions, promising large returns—or failing that, these swindlers endeavor to buy the Victory Bonds at a price less than their actual value, using misrepresentations to accomplish their purpose.

Any holder of Victory Bonds who finds himself forced by an emergency to part with so desirable a security, should communicate with an established bond dealer. Victory Bonds are worth from 99 to 100, together with accrued interest; and there is reason to count on their value increasing in time.

Profits and Publicity

With reference to the immense profits of the milling corporations which are now the subject of general discussion, it is to be noted that these profits come to public knowledge only because the shares of the corporations in question are listed on the stock exchanges. All companies whose shares are bought and sold on those public markets for such securities are required to publish annually, statements setting forth a full and complete showing of their business.

There are many manufacturing, mercantile and other companies whose shares are not listed on the stock exchanges. They are close corporations. They make no disclosures of their business to the public. Some of them are large beneficiaries of the protective tariff. Their profits are unknown to anybody outside the magic circle of the shareholders and their chief officials.

One of the publicity planks in the Farmers' Platform demands that all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings. Another plank in the Farmers' Platform demands that in levying and collecting the business profits' tax insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business, with no consideration for watered stock.

When this letting in of daylight becomes an accomplished fact, it will prove itself of very great value in hastening the coming of economic justice in this country.

Blackguarding the Farmer

The Farmers' Platform has reached the office of the Financial Times, of Montreal, the unofficial organ of the big financial interests of the East. Here is what the proprietor of the Financial Times has to say about the farmers of Canada in an article entitled, "Still He Wants More."

The farmer's political platform embraces everything but grace before meals. As usual, each plank of his platform contains the grilled remains of a section of business enterprise not engaged in agricultural operations. The farmer has put over 75 per cent. of the world's war profits into his jeans—pardon, into the pockets of his dress pants; he spends his winters abroad; he lets the other fellows pay the war taxes, pensions, Red Cross and Patriotic Funds, etc., etc; he enjoys a guaranteed minimum for his wheat; treats his farm hands in a way which would not be tolerated in commercial or industrial circles; wants government ownership of railways so that the tax-payer will provide lower freight rates for crop moving; wants everything he consumes, internally and externally, put on the free list; wants soldiers settled on the lands "with the aid," as he specifically states, "of public funds," and a whole lot of other things too numerous to mention.

The farmer is the most prosperous individual on the face of the Dominion. He was prosperous before the war, if we ignore his wild gamble in "central" real estate, but today his prosperity, his well-being, stands head and shoulders above that of any other industry in the whole list of Canadian enterprise. The huge profits derived directly through Europe's war has put the farmer in exceptionally happy circumstances, from an operating point of view. He has been enabled to pay off his original machinery debts, also to purchase new machinery; he has been enabled to extend the quantity of land under cultivation, sometimes to the extent of two or three-fold; he has a lot of money in the bank, and a few Victory Bonds—in fact he has everything needed to make him the most contented individual in Canada, with the added assurance of another two year's highly favorable market conditions.

But he is not satisfied. Successful as he undoubtedly has been and as he undoubtedly will continue to be, he still wants more—he wants the other 25 per cent. of the world's goods which slipped by him when orders were placed for munitions. The farmer will get little sympathy from the other members of this national community. If circumstances were adverse to the farmer's interests, one could appreciate the endeavors towards "reform." The farmer merely exposes himself to a charge of being money-mad—his political platform being devised essentially with the object (so he declares) of still further adding to the distended condition of his pocket book. When the farmer's condition is not a happy one; when it is not fortified by large cash equities, it will be time enough to try and disturb the economic safeguard of a nation that has just begun to find itself capable of producing the finished article from a great reservoir of raw material, and thus give employment to our present population and perhaps absorb millions of newcomers from abroad. Canada cannot live by farming alone, but she can grow to be a great nation if industrial possibilities are cultivated alongside the natural development of the farm areas.

For falsehood, misrepresentation and sheer nerve this Financial writer takes first place. His is the true Prussian attitude which is held by many—but fortunately not all—financial and industrial captains east of the Great Lakes. And then they have the hypocrisy to regret that the East and the West does not get closer together! What chance is there of getting together with men with minds of that type? The Montreal Dictator shows absolute ignorance of farming conditions. He lives in the midst of the war profiteers who have amassed millions out of the blood of their country, yet accuses those who never yet enjoyed a special privilege.

In his ignorance, he does not know that the price of wheat was fixed to keep it down instead of to keep it up. Had the price not

been fixed it would have gone probably to \$5.00. The farmers have had no voice in fixing the price of their wheat or other products. They have paid more than their fair share of the taxes and have given liberally to every war fund.

But there is no use arguing with a man like that. As The Guide has pointed out hundreds of times the only hope of the farmers is to organize their political power. The farmers have been hoodwinked, buncoed and plundered for years by iniquitous legislation. They will never get a square deal in this lower world until they wake up to the necessity of using the ballot unitedly. Those fellows who look upon the farmer as their legitimate prey will never see any argument but force—political force. They have the money and have the idea that money must rule. It is up to the farmers to teach them a lesson they richly deserve.

The Farm Tractor Tax

Robert Harmer, president of the Sawyer-Massey Company, of Hamilton, Ont., as is recorded in a news article in this issue of The Guide, has made a public statement in support of the manufacturers' demand that the farm tractor tax be reimposed forthwith. He gives expression to the sense of injury he is laboring under, as a tractor maker, by reason of the order-in-council of February 8 last, which abolished for 12 months the customs duty of 27½ per cent. on tractors costing not more than \$1,400 in the country of production. Deputations representing the manufacturing interests have been besieging Ottawa, to have that order-in-council rescinded at once.

Mr. Harmer is to be commended for making his plea in the open. One of the publicity planks in the Farmers' Platform declares that "every claim for tariff protection should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament." All tariff-making should be done in the open daylight; secret tariff-making methods have made the tariff of the past a chief corrupting influence in Canadian public life.

As for Mr. Harmer's plea, it is to be said that the organized farmers do not entertain the least desire that any injustice should be done to Mr. Harmer's company, or to any other company. But they do object, and not without reason, to the imposition of a 27½ per cent. tax on every farmer in Canada who buys a tractor, for the benefit and advantage of a Canadian manufacturing industry, whose outputs amounts annually to only a few hundred tractors, much higher in price than

the light tractors to which the order-in-council applies.

Of these light tractors, the total number brought into Canada from the date of the order-in-council to the end of October was 8,684, and their value was \$7,993,916, making the average value per tractor, \$920.53, and the average farm tractor tax which the order-in-council is abolishing, \$253.15.

If the steel which is the raw material of tractors cannot be obtained in Canada on terms which will enable Canadian tractor makers to do business unless the farmers dig up this tractor tax out of his jeans for their benefit, surely such a fact is a sadly enlightening commentary on the wisdom of having given many millions upon millions of the money of the people of Canada to the Canadian steel industry—that "infant industry" with an appetite and capacity like a lusty giant's for absorbing public pap.

Income Tax Bungling

The administration of the Income Tax in Canada has been far from perfect. The government has failed lamentably in its duty of educational work in this connection. Ottawa might well have taken a leaf from the Washington book in introducing the Income Tax.

As was pointed out in a resolution adopted at the August session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which declared for the permanent establishment, and the extension of the Income Tax system, the fact that this principle of raising money necessary for the public needs is new in this country makes it necessary that full information and instructions concerning its operation should be prepared by the Department of Finance and circulated throughout the Dominion, as has

been done throughout by the United States.

Another matter to which the Council of Agriculture called attention was the fact that the forms for Income Tax returns issued from Ottawa have been so inadequate in the way of conveying instruction to those required to fill in such forms, especially so in the case of farmers, that there is need of their being recast, with such amplifications and explanations as are necessary to make their meaning and purpose perfectly clear.

In regard to this necessary recasting of the return forms, as in regard to the need of Dominion-wide issues of leaflets and booklets, explaining the scope and purpose of the Income Tax, our government has failed to do its duty and has fallen far behind the government of the United States. The whole record thus far in regard to the administration of the Canadian Income Tax system—if that word can rightly be applied to anything so unsystematic—is by no means a creditable one.

One of the most radical and most progressive changes in international relations and dealings which is to be hoped for in the new era that will begin after the Peace Conference has done its work will be open diplomacy, instead of the old secret diplomacy. If open diplomacy actually becomes international practice, with all international affairs arranged in full view of all the world, the old diplomacy will wither up and blow away. There will be no more of the hidden deals and bargains and secret treaties and subterranean understandings which in the past have deluged Europe with blood.

A square deal to all Canadians, with discrimination neither for nor against any class or interest, demands that the future fiscal policy of Canada shall be upon the lines of more taxation and less borrowing, more of direct taxation and less of indirect taxation, and more recognition of the difference between earned and unearned income.

The farmers of Canada are realizing now in greater numbers than ever before that political partyism means the witless folly of the many for the profit of the few. The only way they can make their votes have power is to use them co-operatively in the interests of right and justice.

Farmers all have the same burdens to carry and the same injustices to fight. They need to unite their strength. There should be more organization—more farmers co-operatively in action for their own and the common good.



SELF-SEEKING PARTYISM CONFRONTED BY JUST PRINCIPLES AND SOUND POLICIES



MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

How Statistics Sometimes Deceive—A Welwyn Rhyme Heard From—As to Milling Profits

trust in statistics, to be placed in a position somewhat similar to that of the rancher out in Montana who, it is related, sold out his cattle to a wealthy tenderfoot and was paid for them several times over? He arranged to have them driven past the tenderfoot, who was to count them himself; but there was a hill near by, around which the cattle were driven after having passed the tenderfoot purchaser, and then driven past him again, the same animals thus being counted by him several times.

In Regard to Statistics

Statistics are of use only to those who have found them out.

As a sort of inoculation against the dangers of being led into error by statistics, it is necessary first to absorb into your thinking system a lively doubt and inquisitiveness about all classifications and general terms, for they are the basis of statistical measurement.

The writer of that Industrial Reconstruction pamphlet, for example, took that classification and general term, "Products of Manufactures," in the blue book, without any questioning into its actual inwardness, if any.

Rhymes from Welwyn

From M. R., Welwyn, Sask., comes a friendly letter, which it is a pleasure to receive. With it M. R. sends some timely rhymes he has written:—

The Farmers' Platform, newly framed,
Is one of which we're not ashamed;
And we support its very plank,
And tell the sceptic and the crank
That these reforms are overdue—
(The war—we had to see it through!)
The time for action now is ripe.
The farmers and their wives must wipe
From off the statute book the laws
That are unjust, and are the cause
Of children being forced to wear
The flour sacks that contained their fare.
And wool is plentiful, they say,
But if the tariff's here to stay,
Wool might as well be scarce and rare,
For poor folks can't buy underwear.
Or clothing, at the present price—
And no amount of cheap advice
From busybodies can obscure
The fact that tariffs rob the poor!

In that closing couplet of his M. R. has packed a whole bookful of truth about protectionism.

As to Flour-Milling Profits

It is hard to imagine how plutocratic special privilege in Canada could have a more faithful and diligent watch-dog than The Financial Post, of Toronto, which is now barking at The Guide, because The Guide has been setting forth the truth about the profits of milling corporations. The Financial Post is loudly indignant because The Guide has said that the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company in its last financial year

made a profit of \$3,451,821. Says The Financial Post.—

Of this The Guide declares that \$1,955,414 was net profits available for dividends, and the remaining \$1,596,407 went to a special contingent fund "to take care of a sudden change in values."

The latter statement is simply untrue. The amount of \$1,596,407 was not profits at all. It is an item set down as a liability to meet a condition that is certain to arise in the future, when the price of wheat is liable to decline \$1.00 a bushel in a few months.

True it is that the financial statement submitted at the recent annual meeting of the company in question states that "the profits for the year, after the payment of bond interest and providing for war tax," were \$1,955,414. The Financial Post says that for The Guide to say that the milling company in question in its financial year, which ended August 31 last, made profits amounting to more than \$1,955,414 is "hardly an honorable method of fabricating evidence against a Canadian industry."

Regarding the "Real Profits"

The Guide has not been "fabricating evidence" against anything or anybody. Nor is it aware how such a thing could be done otherwise than dishonorably. But let us return to the consideration of those "real profits," as The Financial Post terms them, amounting to \$1,955,414.

The actually invested capital of the company in question is \$7,200,000. It requires only a simple operation in arithmetic to bring to light the fact that \$1,955,414 is 27.1 per cent. of \$7,200,000. That is to say, the "real profits," as The Financial Post calls them, of that milling company were no less than 27.1 per cent. of the actual cash capital invested in the business.

As a matter of plain and undeniable fact, the profits were much larger. But, for the moment, let us accept \$1,955,414 as the "real profits."

Private Interests as Food Taxers

An order-in-council was passed at Ottawa on March 9, 1918, which limits the profits of meat-packing companies to 11 per cent. on their actually invested capital, all profits above that percentage to go into the Dominion treasury. If that order-in-council, which was passed on account of the manner in which public indignation had boiled up over the disclosure of the huge wartime profits of the meat-packing corporations, had been made applicable to the milling corporations, the milling company in question would have had to turn into the Dominion treasury, as we shall presently see, additional war taxation amounting to \$2,750,000, over and above what it actually did pay.

And why, in the name of common sense and justice and plain decency and honesty, was not that order-in-council made applicable to the flour-milling corporations, as well as to the meat-packing corporations?

Is not bread the food of the people, no less than meat? Is it not, as a mat-

ter of fact, more the food of the poor than meat is?

What are these inordinate profits than food taxation? And could anything be more unjustifiable than that private interests should thus be allowed to impose food taxes upon the people?

"Real Profits" and Actual Profits

Let us get back to the assertion of the Financial Post that the "real profits" were \$1,955,414, and that any assertion that the milling corporation in question made a dollar more profit than that 27.1 per cent. on its actually invested capital is a fabricated falsehood.

At the recent annual meeting of the company whose profits are under consideration the managing director explained that "a new special contingent account," amounting to \$1,596,407, had been created out of the year's earnings "to insure provision to take care of a sudden change in values of stocks of wheat and flour," leaving available for dividends, after payment of bond interest and providing for war taxation, \$1,955,414.

He also explained that the already accumulated "special contingent account," amounting to \$2,500, which was set aside for that same purpose of providing against any sudden change in the value of stocks of wheat and flour, had been made "a new rest account." So that altogether there is now a surplus of \$4,096,407 accumulated from the unprecedentedly fat profits which that milling corporation, like the other milling corporation, has been grinding out for itself in war time.

49.3 Per Cent. on the Cash Invested

All that \$4,096,407 is profit, and nothing else. The \$1,596,407 of it that came out of the earnings of the 12 months ended August 31, last, is profit just as much as the \$1,955,414 from those same earnings which was used for dividends. Instead of being distributed to the shareholders, making their already immensely swollen dividends more swollen still, it is salted away in a "special contingent account."

It is as plain as day that the profits of the milling corporation in question for the 12 months ended August 31, last, after payment of bond interest and providing for war taxation, were the \$1,596,407 which has been salted away in that "special contingent account," and the \$1,955,414 which was distributed to the shareholders. That is to say, the total net profits for the 12 months were \$3,551,821. Which is equal to a dividend of 136 per cent. on the company's capital stock, or 49.3 per cent. on the actual cash invested in the business.

Mr. Facing-both-ways Outdone

And to add to the interest of the super-zealously faithful Financial Post's defence of the exorbitant milling profits, there is a high tariff "Reconstruction" editorial on the front page of the same issue in which the Financial Post, in its largest type, proclaims that:—

the fact that a continued high market for wheat is assured should be the great stabilizing factor in Canada. A price of better than \$2.20 is guaranteed for wheat until August 31, 1919. The United States has extended guarantees until April, 1920. This practically means the two-dollar standard for the crop now being marketed and for the crop for 1919.

Mr. Facing-both-ways, in "Pilgrim's Progress," was single-minded, in comparison with the Financial Post, of Toronto, which thus, in one breath, says that the two-dollar standard is assured for the wheat crops of both this year and next year, and in the next breath defends the salting away of a mountain of milling super-profits by arguing that it is a perfectly justifiable provision "to meet a condition that is certain to arise in the future, when the price of wheat is liable to decline \$1.00 bushel in a few months."

A Dream of Utopia

What an ideal world this would be, to be sure, if everybody was the happy possessor of a large block of stock in a company which yielded profits sufficient to pay a dividend of 27.1 per cent. on the actual cash invested, and in addition to provide "rest accounts" and "special contingent accounts" of accumulated wealth in storage!

W.J.H.

IN looking over the newspapers on my table, it occurs to me that the money power and the tariff-protected interests in this country are well provided with shadders of printers' ink in their behalf. One of the most notable of these is the Toronto News. Another is the Financial Post, published in the same city.

I have been reading an article in the Toronto News in praise of a pamphlet issued by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, on "Women and Reconstruction." Its writer is Miss Marjory MacMurchy, of Toronto. Says the News:—

The writer begins by showing how closely the home is related to every branch of industrial and agricultural activity and how necessary it is that all occupations should be maintained in healthful balance.

Some interesting statistics are provided showing how the Canadian folk are employed, and the annual product of their labor. For example 933,735 people employed in agriculture produced in one year goods valued at \$948,973,877. About half as many people engaged in manufacturing produced goods worth \$1,381,547,225.

Arguments in support of protectionism are often based on well-intentioned misunderstanding and misuse of statistics. Far be it from me to question the honesty with which the above-quoted statistical contrast was originally set forth! As it stands, however, it is a contrast without point or significance.

Illusory Statistics

These statistical totals of value of "manufacturing products" are quite without value. They have no real meaning because they are made up largely of duplications, triplications, quadruplications, and, in some cases, even more manifold multiplications.

Take, for instance, the value of the wheat which goes into a flour mill. It figures in the statistics of agricultural production; and it figures again in the statistics of manufacturing production. The statistics credit the value of hogs and cattle first to agricultural production and next to the packing industries.

In like manner, hides figure in the agricultural statistics, again in the statistics showing the output of the tanning industry, and again in the statistics showing the output of the boot and shoe industry, or other industries producing leather goods.

One industry's finished product is another's raw material; and so it is true of lumber, iron, steel and many another commodity that, in the Shakespearean phrase, it plays many parts on the stage of statistical presentation.

It grieves me sorely to be under the necessity of having to point out to a lady that a statistical contrast which she has made is, alas, quite without any significance.

Was It a Fair Thing to Do?

It grieves me still more sorely to think that the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, of which Sir John Willison is the head, has been guilty of a deed, so unknighly as the putting forward of a pamphlet by a lady, without first correcting in it this fanciful, inexact, erroneous and illogical use of statistics!

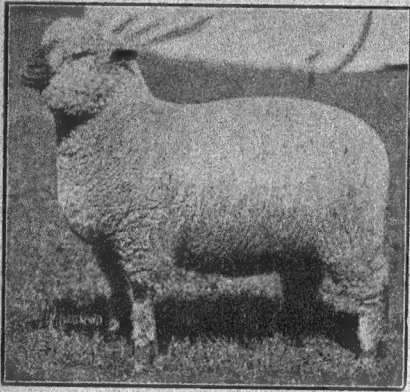
Was it right, I would ask, was it fair, thus to allow Miss MacMurchy, in the well-meaning innocence of her



The Cows Coming Home.

Photograph taken on the farm of William Croy, north of Brandon.

The Registration of Livestock



Shropshire Ram, Owned by F. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.

PRIOR to the transfer of the records of pedigreed livestock, principally from Toronto, in the year 1905, to Ottawa, where they were taken under the wing of the Dominion minister of agriculture and became nationalized by Act of Parliament, they were a great deal more loosely kept than at present. This was not so much the fault of the people and organizations that then had the matter in hand as of the system, or lack of system, and lack of facilities for examination, investigation, and organization, that prevailed. In Toronto, where the registrations for Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Shorthorns, other breeds of cattle, and of swine, were then kept in a couple of rooms in the Parliament Buildings, more nominally than otherwise under the guardianship of the Ontario department of agriculture, the staff consisted of the late Henry Wade and his three sons with a stenographer. The system was thus in its control somewhat of a family affair and at times difficulties arose regarding the pedigrees that were accepted for registration. All this has now been changed, and the records originally conducted in the different provinces have been nationalized and offices established on the two upper floors of a large building at 66 Queen St., Ottawa, where a staff of 18 or 20 experts are employed, along with a score and more of stenographers and typewriters.

The Change and Its Results

Each breed has its own recorder, its own set of books and its own line of certificates and transfers. Before this change took place, difficulty was met with in getting Canadian records accepted abroad and with the railway companies for transportation at the rates conceded to pure-breds. When big fairs and exhibitions were held in the United States, questions often arose as to the validity of Canadian registrations, and a vast amount of correspondence was sometimes necessary with Washington before entries for the pure-bred classes were accepted from this country. It is a matter of fact that the authorities across the line now recognize Canadian records in preference to their own. The trouble formerly experienced in establishing warranty of pedigrees for export, among other things, attracted the attention of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, then minister of agriculture at Ottawa, who was often appealed to to set matters right. Ultimately arrangements were made, without interfering with the mode of operation of the various breed societies, to establish a record system at the capital and to give the registrations a really national status. It must not, however, be understood by this that the government, while giving its support and fullest countenance to the organization thus effected, made it a department or branch of the service. On the contrary the breed associations retain all their former status and powers, making rules and regulations, and, as previously, entirely controlling their own affairs. Indeed the only real effect in the change, so far as control is concerned, was the obtaining of greater thoroughness by centralization, and a concentration of interests that gave the system a reputation and standing that it had not before. In fact the new order of things placed Canada in the forefront of countries noted for breeding to type.

In this way what is now known as the Canadian National Livestock Records came into existence. The various breed

Important Work that is Being Performed by the Canadian National Livestock Records—By H. J. P. Good

societies and associations at their annual meetings appoint delegates to what is known as the record board. This board appoints a record committee, who have entire supervision of the affairs of the organization, with John W. Brant as accountant and secretary-treasurer of the record board. It should here be mentioned that all certificates of registration and of transfers are scrutinized by officers of the department of agriculture.

The Recognized Breeds

At the present day the records established under the Canadian National Livestock Records are those of the following, the only prominent breed of livestock not in the list being the Holstein-Friesian: Horses—Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Belgian Draft, Suffolk Punch, Hackney, Thoroughbred, Standard Bred, Pony (all breeds), French-Canadian and French Coach.

Cattle—Shorthorn, Hereford, Ayrshire, Jersey, Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus, Guernsey, Red Polled, Brown Swiss and French-Canadian.

Sheep—Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford Down, South Down, Lincoln, Dorset Horn, Suffolk, Hampshire Down, Cheviot, Black-face and Ramboulets.

Swine—Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Essex, Poland-China, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey, Hampshire.

Dogs—All established breeds and types.

Goats—All established breeds and types.

All the horses and cattle have each their different breed associations, but the sheep, swine, goats and dogs are combined for purposes of affiliation with the Canadian National Livestock Records.

Entry and Eligibility

It would take up too much space to give the rules of eligibility for the respective stud, herd, flock and kennel books, but it can be stated in brief that to gain entry the animal must have ancestry registered in its book of origin. Provision, however, is made, for customs purposes, for the acceptance of the records of animals that have no special book or incorporated associations in Canada by recognition of entry in the foreign books. In this connection it should be clearly understood that animals are only admitted to the country free of duty on certificate of the Canadian National Livestock Records. The system of entry is very simple; all that is necessary in fact is to write to the Accountant, National Livestock Records, Ottawa, giving the breed, the owner of the animal at birth, the breeder and the owner of the sire, and blank forms with the rules of entry and the fees to be paid will be immediately forwarded. The person or persons signing the application must appear on the records as owner or owners. The fees vary, but they generally run at one or two dollars for registration by members of the breed association represented in the application, with half as much for transfers and twice as much for non-members. The annual membership fee to each association is \$2.00, except to the Hackney and Kennel Club, which is \$3.00, and to the Galloway and Guernsey, which is \$1.00.

Importance of the System

It is practically impossible to exaggerate the importance of the record-keeping system that has been adopted. It is at once a warranty of type and a guarantee against fraud. Keeping such records is the one way by which the livestock of the country can be permanently improved. With embargoes being placed on the exportation of pure-bred stock in all the European countries, including Great

Britain, and the depletion of every kind of stock in those countries, it is apparent that for some years to come Canada will not only have to depend solely upon her own livestock resources, but will be called upon to export of her best, and then, as well as now, her great safeguard will be in these records. Hence breeders who neglect to register their animals stand a chance of losing a lucrative trade and of depriving themselves of the opportunity of making many dollars, while at the same time inflicting damage on the reputation of their country. That the majority do not need to be told this is abundantly proven by the large increase that is annually taking place in the number of registrations and also transfers, which, in the way of business, are also of much importance. This year has been the busiest the Canadian National Livestock Records of Canada have ever known. While, in common with every other large undertaking the war has greatly increased the labor involved and has decreased the staff, it is happily possible to state that the efficiency of the work has not been impaired.

Increase in the Records

While of course the totals for 1918 will not be available until the end of the year, the following table taken from official statements shows how the business increased from 1913, the year preceding the war, up to and including 1917:

Association	Pedigrees Recorded					Transfers Recorded				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Aberdeen-Angus	1010	1541	1255	1431	2567	652	761	797	1103	1448
Ayrshire	3629	3496	3682	4000	4368	1418	1364	1407	1976	3205
Belgian	106	132	76	131	241	92	83	96	94	169
Brown Swiss			432	270	57			4	23	25
Clydesdale	3678	2900	2555	3132	3885	3616	2773	2255	3266	3715
Dogs			877	1542	1661			183	1224	1428
Canadian Cattle	341	338	319	268	327	86	117	124	141	199
French Coach	6	19	10	7	2	8	5	14	10	5
Canadian Horse	96	53	85	64	52	24	15	51	30	23
Galloway	23	91	63	30	19	6	7	22	45	6
Guernsey	87	154	230	146	183	48	35	39	88	55
Hackney	167	101	128	94	77	162	129	142	132	123
Hereford	1820	2543	2147	3207	5353	634	869	769	1087	1971
Jersey	1135	1215	1065	1308	1703	675	732	887	1014	1151
Percheron	1560	962	825	1323	2304	556	486	493	642	913
Pony	329	228	67	69	40	15	25	31	32	25
Red Polled	459	102	80	477	331	24	37	45	52	94
Sheep	3934	4826	6019	7958	8411	645	1372	1376	2509	3874
Shire	274	135	93	121	158	149	93	79	107	149
Shorthorn	9173	10188	11135	14333	16863	3647	5813	5063	6987	9414
Standard Bred	560	361	319	382	324	93	164	157	192	164
Suffolk	86	31	35	28	34	18	29	13	32	37
Swine	11509	14441	9718	13594	12204	1231	1916	1507	3493	9270
Thoroughbred	313	194	219	151	158	70	69	59	91	89
Totals	40295	44049	41434	54066	61322	13869	16894	15613	24370	37552

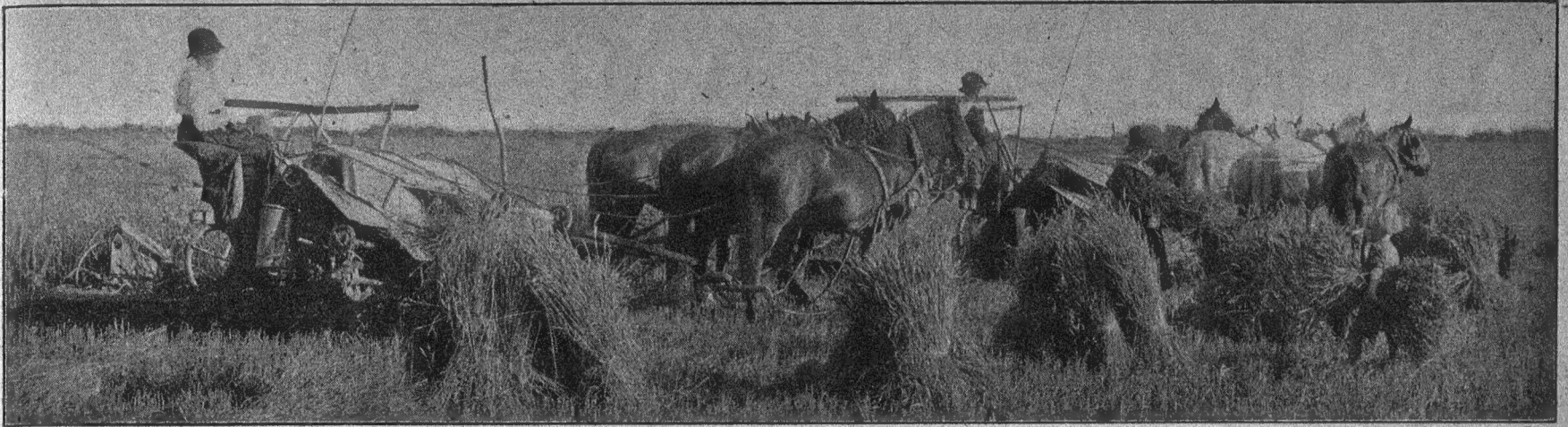
Registration of Brown Swiss cattle and of dogs by the National Livestock Records only started in 1915, and of goats in 1917, but deducting the 1,718 registrations for which they were responsible, we have an increase of 19,319 registrations in 1917 compared with 1913. It will be

cattle, with the record of performance, no animal could be sold for the high prices which have recently obtained. In this way only can the purity of type and of families be established and their reputation be maintained.

Continued on Page 20



P. Burns & Co. Four-horse Team of Clydesdales. Winner at Calgary Summer Show, 1918.



Some of Manitoba's Women Harvesters. The Part Played by Women in Helping to Keep Up Farm Production in Western Canada Saved the Situation in Many Instances.

The Tariff and How It Works

ARTICLE I.

RECENT activities go to show that the Big Interests, with a keen foresight abnormally developed by always looking ahead for profits without work, have anticipated an early falling off in the fabulous unrighteous gains derived from profiteering during the war, and are again concentrating their attention on a further development of some of the old reliable perennial sources of tribute. They have evidently decided upon an aggressive campaign to break up the opposition too, and boom their old friend Protection.

They have apparently organized a carefully prepared series of tariff gas attacks to be made upon the strongholds of Free Trade among the united western farmers. They expect great results from the effects of the fumes of a new mental alkaloid atropin prepared at their recently remodelled and extended works, the "Knightshade Reconstruction Gas Plant," situated on the outskirts of Unionville, the creative centre of the people's unrealized expectations.

"Ultra-Brit-anti-Yankous Gas"

They have no doubt been encouraged in this line of action by the pleasing recollection of the immense sums of easy money they have been able to take from the pockets of the farmers during the past few years. This act of continuing robbery would have been impossible had the unsuspecting victims not been brought at a critical time under the influence of a tariff asphyxiant known as "ultra-Brit-anti-Yankous gas." On recovery from the effects of this gas, commonly known to the octopus-herders among themselves, for obvious reasons, as "laughing gas," the farmers found that they had unconsciously bound themselves for another term to pay a large percentage of their hard-earned revenue towards the making and support of parasitic millionaires.

They are thoroughly awake again. They realize fully how easily they were gassed, and are simply waiting for the close of the war to take the first opportunity to advance unitedly and determinedly against any government that gives a license to about eighteen per cent. of the people of Canada engaged in gainful occupations by virtue of which for their own selfish benefit they are enabled to levy a tax upon others.

Prepared to Defend Themselves

In the meantime, owing to the bitter experience gained from their Egyptian Bondage and thanks to the earnest and persistent educational efforts of The Guide and of the officials of the farmers' organizations, most of the members are now in the front line trenches provided with conviction masks that will withstand the effects of the attacks of the noxious, though sweet-scented, gas made upon them by the trained mercenaries of the plutocrats.

There are, however, still a number of farmers throughout the West who are liable to be overcome by the pernicious fumes floating on the raw winds from the East, not because they do not know the danger, not because they do not feel that they are being plundered, but because they have not had sufficient practice to have developed skill in handling argumentative material in such a way as to mold it into a mask of fixed conviction.

The best frame work for a farmers'

A Tax on Consumption, which the Consumer Must Pay Continuously in Cash, Without Any Discount

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer")

tariff gas mask is a definite conception of what is meant by the terms "free trade," "tariff," "revenue tariff" and "protective tariff," combined with a clear understanding of a few of the basic principles of practical economics.

A Tariff Means a Tax

For example, a tariff means a tax, and a tax as a consumer you must continuously pay in cash, without discount.

If you pay this tax on foreign goods brought into the country the amount goes to the government and is revenue.

If you pay the tax to a protected home producer the amount goes into his pocket.

Revenue tariff is the tax you pay the government on bringing in outside goods.

Protective tariff is the tax you pay some fellow-citizen to hire him to carry on his own business.

While under a protective tariff you are called upon to pay taxes to your fellow-citizens to hire them to carry on their various lines of businesses, there is no possible method by which your fellow-citizen can be made to pay a tax to hire you to carry on farming.

The prices for the produce for the farm are fixed in the markets of the world by supply and demand and free competition when these products are exported, and the export price fixes the price for home consumption. Other producers under a protective tariff buy each others products, and thus help each other out, but you pay taxes to all of them without getting a cent of tax in return from any of them.

The Only Way

The only way the government can assist you is by making provision whereby you can produce cheaply by having the cost of production, transportation and distribution reduced to the lowest point possible.

The only way to assist you to produce cheaply is to help you in getting your necessities—that is your raw material, such as land, provisions, clothing, lumber, hard ware, machinery and the use of money—at a low cost.

Are you getting this assistance? A glance over the tariff schedules will con-

vince you that the highest tariff taxes you have to pay are those on things you stand most in need of—the things you must have in order to live and carry on business. The manner in which transportation and shipping facilities, railway, express and telegraph rates, packing plants and cold storage charges and regulations have not been controlled by legislation in your interests, or in the interests of the public, is conclusive evidence that you are not receiving the assistance that might easily be given you. In this connection it is not out of place here to draw attention to a principle that has been clearly brought out by the war. It is that the people of any country can never be happy and prosperous, or even safe, where conditions are such that human greed and selfishness have the power to deny to the masses the necessities and conveniences of life.

What "Free Trade" Means

The term "free trade," although much discussed, is seldom rightly defined. It does not mean the abolition of custom houses and the abolition of revenue taxes. Nor does it mean the substitution of direct for indirect taxation.

It means just what it says, "free," that is "unobstructed," "unhindered," "unrestricted" trade. It means such an adjustment of taxes on imports as will cause no diversion of capital from any channel into which it would otherwise flow, into any channel opened or favored by the legislation which enacts the customs. Note particularly (for here is where many get a wrong impression) that the "free" refers and applies "to trade" and not to "tariff on taxes."

Free trade means trading under conditions in which there is no discrimination in taxes either for or against it. The taxes may be nothing, low or high so long as there is no discrimination, no favoritism, no advantage given one over another. A country may collect its entire revenue by duties on imports and yet be an entirely free trade country, so long as it does not lay those duties in such a way as to lead anyone to undertake any employment or

make any investment he might avoid in the absence of such duties.

Thus the customs duties levied by England—with a very few exceptions—are not inconsistent with her profession of being a country which believes in free trade. They either are duties on articles not produced in England, or they are exactly equivalent to the excise duties levied on the same articles if made at home. They do not lead anyone to put his money into the production of an article, because they do not discriminate in favor of the home producer.

The Purpose of Protectionism

Protectionism, on the other hand, has for its object the diversion of a part of the capital and labor of the people out of the channels into which they would otherwise run into channels favored or created by law.

It will be noticed that this definition of a protective tariff says nothing about foreigners or about imports. It is not of consequence whether foreigners like our tariff or not. What we are interested in is: Why should one Canadian tax another? Who gains and who loses by it?

For us a protective tariff is a device for effecting a transformation in our own industry. If a tariff is levied at the port of entry on a foreign commodity which is actually imported, we pay the tax to the treasury and it produces revenue. A protective tariff is one that is laid as a bar to importation in order to keep a foreign commodity out. It does not act protectively unless it does act as a bar, and is not a tariff on imports, but an obstruction to imports.

Hence, a protective tariff is a wall to enclose the domestic producer and consumer, and to prevent the latter from having any other access of supply for his needs in exchange for his products than that one which the domestic producer controls. The purpose and plan of the device is to enable the domestic producer to levy on the domestic consumer taxes which the government has set up as a barrier, but which do not and are not intended to produce revenue.

Under this device the government says, "We do not want the revenue, but we will lay the tariff so that you, our selected and favored producer, may collect it. We do not need to tax the consumer for ourselves, but we will hold him for you while you tax him for your own benefit."

The Farmer Cannot Get In On It

As has already been stated, the farmer cannot get in on this arrangement. The selling price of his produce is fixed outside the wall. The consequence is that as a consumer he is held up by legislation and taxed on his necessities by each protected producer one after the other until, his money gone, he retires within the periphery of starvation until Spring calls him to repeat his previous year's experience.

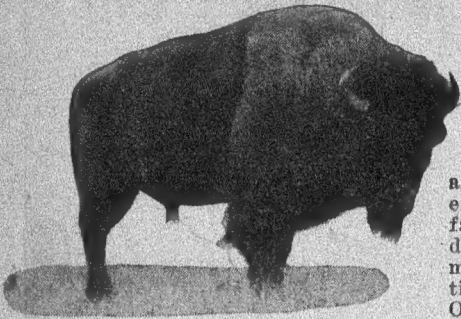
He accepts his fate as ordained by Heaven, overlooking the fact that his condition is reached by taking what Providence gave him, minus what legislative taxation has taken from it.

If this minus taxation created by his representatives in Parliament is so great as to leave him impoverished, his duty is not to lie down, but to get busy and have the taxes reduced. His future depends upon his use of his ballot and influence at election time. Providence helps those who help themselves.



The Executive Committee of the Canadian Railway War Board. Under their control are 51,859.74 miles of railway track in Canada, about 6,000 locomotives, 220,000 freight cars and 7,000 passenger coaches. Reading from left to right they are Howard G. Kelly, D. B. Hanna, Lord Shaughnessy, A. H. Smith, E. W. Beatty and W. M. Neal.

A Monarch Restored to State



*A close up View of the Wainwright Park and Farm--
Cross Breeding the Buffalo--How Canada Secured
the Splendid Herd--By Clarence H. Stout*

OF COURSE it wasn't exactly Cody-izing the buffalo to hunt them up with an automobile. The late and highly esteemed Buffalo Bill might have felt a natural sarcasm rising within him at the sight, but the truth is we were genuinely elated at the chance to scurry round and see the bison herd from the pilot's seat of a tidy little "fiver."

Wainwright, Alberta, is the town where one can go out and watch the world's greatest surviving herd of buffalo whenever curiosity beckons. Last year over 5,000 persons viewed the animals in the paddock and park proper and voted it immense—a sight-seeing opportunity right in front of the See-America-First calendar of big features. They came from every part of the continent to watch the thriving remnants of those vast herds which used to roam at will over all the wide prairies of the West.

It is an experience worth while to see the scores of buffaloes living as they used to live in the old days, save that a strong wire fence stretching away for mile upon mile marks the border of a confinement whereof the great herds of the 60's lived in blissful ignorance.

On the occasion of our visit to the park over 3,200 buffalo were grazing within the huge enclosure of 160 square miles. This range is surrounded by a seven-foot-high woven fence stretching south of Wainwright 15 miles or so, thence westward well to the north of Hardisty, and back again on a fairly square turn to Wainwright.

Inside this enclosure, which was acquired by the federal government for the identical purpose, there is an admirable run for these thousands of buffaloes. Rolling and sparsely-timbered lands that are not well adapted for farm purposes have proved to be unexcelled as a bison range. Doubtless, with all the official foresight and precaution, if the herd with the historic hump took a notion to stampede the strong wire fence would be about as effective a barrier to freedom as a weave of single strand cobweb. In reality so ample and apparently satisfactory is the range that the fence is never tried except by individual efforts that are hopelessly ineffective. Even the buffaloes have abandoned the old method of attack in mass formation, for which the park riders are duly grateful.

The Buffalo "Bill of Fare"

Buffalo steak as a regular ration on the war-time bill of fare is not merely

a newspaper fancy, as time and a general trend of events may soon tell. The fact is the bisonic wards of the Canadian government at Wainwright have multiplied so rapidly that two alternatives must shortly face the officials. One of two things will have to be done. Either the enclosure will have to be enlarged or a few hundred surplus animals will have to be disposed of each season.

To the novice in buffalo art the logical method would be the systematic slaughter of a certain number each year for food purposes, unless some other government chose to enter into the ancient and honorable game of preservation and take the overplus at a price.

At the maximum approximately 5,000 buffaloes could be amply taken care of in the present enclosure, this in addition to the increasing herds of moose, elk, antelope and deer. Looking at it casually 5,000 seems a somewhat high limit for overreaching with buffalo in this century. The fact is this limit is not so very far off. Back in 1914 there were only about 1,558 buffalo in the park. As the reader was informed earlier in this

itself down with ailments and worry during the next few seasons.

The officials can tell you how a great deal of systematic slaughtering can be done and still not seriously interfere with the standard and progeneration of the herd. Buffaloes appear to be born for war. The manpower element is strong, almost preponderant, in fact. In the annual birth rate over one-half are males. Of the 3,200 in midsummer over 1,500 buffalo bulls bellowed, or would soon bellow, and fight for supremacy.

By killing off a certain number of these bulls each year the herd could be kept within bounds for some years to come. Meanwhile the process of selection ought to reflect in an improved herd before many seasons had passed. Might is right amongst the bison. The bulls wage a ceaseless warfare. The herd follows the victor in battle and the beaten bull becomes an outlaw with his venom directed against all and sundry. Picking off these outlaw bulls each season ought to be even more exciting than taking the bunkers down on Nabob Links.

Some of the old scouts used to bat

pay frontage assessment on it. There are trees, hills and hollows enough in the paddock to make it a mighty good pocket edition of the real thing. And what's more to the point, the paddock is kept well stocked with actual buffalo with the humps on. Of course, these buffaloes are not those noted for their man-eating propensities, neither are they podgy or lifeless. They are a fair-sized herd of highly interesting animals that one can look at to the heart's content, but had best leave alone. Earlier in the season the Jersey-colored calves were to be seen in quiet little squads—real beauties, too, with their body and head resembling nothing so much as the ordinary farm yard calf. The mature buffalo bulls and cows look very much alike in the herd, the hump and pugnacious-cut head giving a formidable appearance when you meet them in numbers.

Both in the main park and in the paddock the visitor can see moose, elk, deer and antelope—see them at fairly close range too, since the animals are becoming less fearful of mere man and his new fangled speed wagon.

The motorist, however, is cautioned to keep at a safe distance from the buffalo if he would preserve the burnished and symmetrical outlines of his car. Here-with attaches an incident or two. There exists a good trail through the big park angling from Wainwright to Hardisty. Autoists may travel through on their own responsibility, being let through the gates by the official watchmen of these openings. For a time this trail was closed, and for a reason.

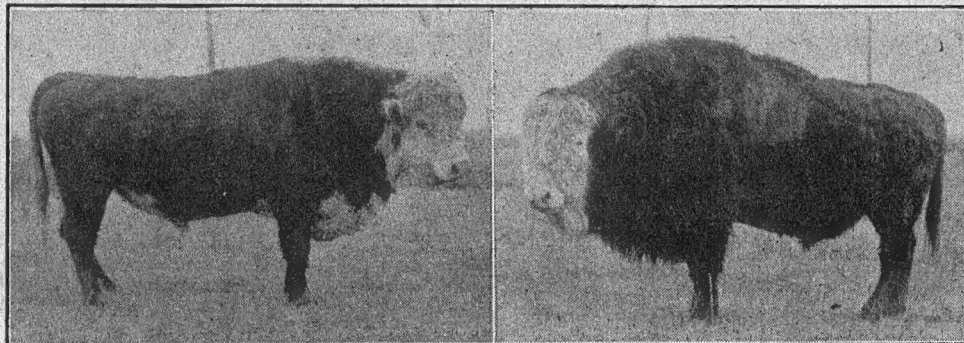
It appears that foolhardy motorists, after a time, took courage from the fact that the buffalo let them alone while they journeyed through the park. They even went so far as to attempt to chase the animals with cars. There were narrow escapes. At length one driver in a big touring car disdained to go round the herd when it chanced to be in the road. He sounded the siren with much eclat and sailed on, a la metropolis avenue.

Did the buffaloes move? They did. The motorist saw his peril and opened her up. The chase went for miles and the party in the car only escaped through the timely arrival of the park riders. The car itself looked like the frame of a zeppelin after it has been shot down in flames. Then the cross country trail through the park was closed for a time, but this year it has been reopened and hundreds of people have again enjoyed the 22-mile drive through the big pasture, content to watch the hundreds of animals at a safe distance, and to let the buffalo have the right-of-way in his own front yard.

Admirable Park Plan

The entire park seems to be admirably laid out. On a high ridge of land adjoining the town to the southwest is the office, residence and grounds of the park superintendent, this official now being A. G. Smith, who was formerly at Algonquin Park for the Ontario government. Mr. Smith has been in charge

Continued on Page 34



"Huron," five-sixteenths Buffalo Bull, son of "Quinto Porto," showing sudden reversion to Hereford Type.

Bull, "Quinto Porto," five-eighths Buffalo and three-eighths Hereford. Shows dominant Buffalo Type with Hereford Face.

little narrative there are now over 3,200 of these animals. Last year there were 500 calves and this year over 600. With another 2,000 calves in the next two years, presto! we have it—a herd of 5,000 buffaloes in the year 1920.

Did someone remark that our rapid calculation takes no account of a corresponding decrease from natural causes? Hark ye now. While the Wainwright herd was adding 537 to its shaggy numbers during 1917 take notice that there were but nine crossed over to the happy hunting grounds. There were actually a decrease of 14 animals, but four cripples were shot and one bull was shipped to Brandon.

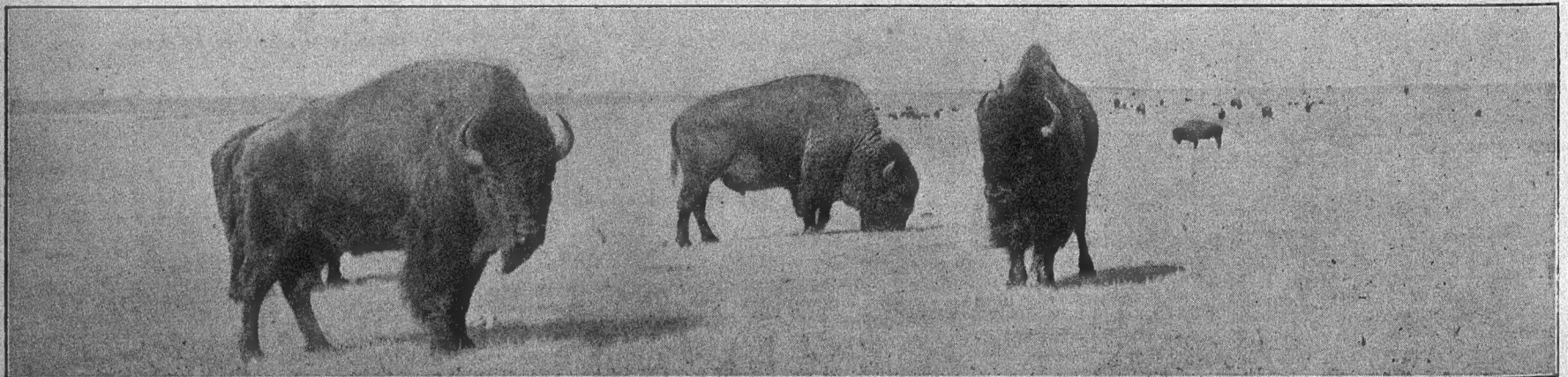
And further take notice all that hunger for buffalo steak that these animals oftentimes live to the ripe old age of three score years and ten, striking an average of about 25 years. Today at Wainwright there are a number of buffalo in the very prime of life at from 25 to 30 years of age. Hence it is not reasonable to expect the herd to wear

even the wildest of the range outlaws over the head, but the average visitors will readily see that it wouldn't be wise to get rough with the buffalo. The Big Show at Wainwright is the main park, of course. Here the buffalo feed and fight over a 155-square mile area. It takes time and precaution to see them all, but it's a trip that puts a real kick into life, especially if the amateur huntsman gets aboard a horse that is not only mettlesome but, being wary, knows when to get away.

Stage Set for Visitors

The parlor paddock near the town is where the stage is kept set for the visitors whose time is limited or whose inclination for excitement is not tearing itself past any red flags in life. This small park comprises some five square miles of the Big Show and is reached from town in a few minutes by automobile. Two dollars, please!

Mind you this little trip is well worth the money. Five square miles is some real estate, even if you don't have to



Over 3,200 Buffaloes Graze over the 160-Square-mile Range at Wainwright, Alberta, where they enjoy somewhat of their old freedom.

United Farmers of Alberta

Local Initiative

THE season has again come around when farmers can give a little more time to self-improvement and to the upbuilding of a better, more enjoyable and more helpful social environment.

Perhaps the greatest work that the association has accomplished is in merely bringing the farmers as a class in closer association with each other. Hon. T. A. Crerar, in speaking of the value of occasional meetings of the leaders of the various farmers' organizations, said on one occasion: "It would be worth the trouble if we should do nothing more than sit around a table and visit." The same is true of farmers locally. The simple matter of getting together at regular intervals is of first importance. "If 'all' the farmers in each district in the West, men and women, could be induced to meet regularly once a week all winter and to talk over their mutual problems, Western agriculture and rural social conditions would be revolutionized," says J. B. Musselman.

The field for helpful activity for a local U.F.A. is almost without limit. It is very much better that ideas and suggestions should emanate from local meetings and be forwarded to the Central than that a line of work should be fully mapped out at the Central and forwarded to the locals. As much as may be, initiative in the locals should be encouraged.

Delia Builds Hall

Norman Burke, secretary of Delia local, recently called at Central and advised that the members of the U.F.A. had built a hall at Delia. For a long time they have felt the need of a meeting place, having had to beg, borrow or steal a place to meet in for the past three or four years, often renting, and sometimes when they had all arrangements made, the place of meeting would be taken by other parties and used for some other purpose, so the members subscribed and decided to build a hall, owned and operated by the U.F.A. The hall is built in such a way that the U.F.W.A. also have a place to meet in, and a rest room is provided, nicely furnished with writing desk, armchairs, etc. They have given a lady the use of a back room in the hall, free as a living room, and she in turn looks after the building, which is open at all times. The hall will be of great benefit, particularly to the farm women of the district, as any time they care to come to town they have a comfortable and warm place to rest in. It is already half paid for and they hope in a very short time to complete payments.

Mr. Burke stated that they hoped to have a membership drive in the fall and now that they are independent and have their own hall thinks the prospects for the Delia local look particularly bright.

The members, to a very large extent, buy and sell through the U.G.G. elevator at Delia.

The Loyal Members

The loyal member of the U.F.A. who has the welfare of the organization at heart should at least send his \$15 to the secretary at Calgary and make his application for a life membership. A life member pays no dues to the Central Office. His future dues then to the local are cut in two, and from a business standpoint the life member has made a good investment, provided that he sees but a small portion of the enormous amount of work that in future must be done by the U.F.A. and is willing to do his part.—S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-president, U.F.A.

The following have taken out life memberships since the last list was published in The Guide:—Oscar Eliasson, Twin Creek; H. Higginbotham, Calgary; J. O. White, Claresholm; Brook Booth, Streamstown; R. H. Richardson, Mere, \$25.00; Sander Josephson, Mere; I. F. Rowland, Warner; H. J. Dufty, Lomond; E. Clay, Edgerton; F. Hinton, Edgerton; J. Stauffer, Olds; C. W. Carroll, Leduc; S. S. Sears, Nanton; W. Kirkup, Gleichen; Wills Hayes, Gleichen; Charles England, Blackie; W. Borin, Stocks; Alfred Larser, Viking; T. A. Cox, Viking; Mrs. Edith Cox, Viking; Harry Rands, Macleod;

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Josiah Orr, Orton; Thos. Orr, Orton; S. G. Tobin, Leduc; Sydney C. S. Courtney, Pickardville; Robert Walker, Cayley; Chas. Howard, Cayley; H. C. Wingate, Cayley; G. D. Sloane, Cayley; Charles Blunden, Granum; Mrs. May Blunden, Granum; Wm. A. Scott, Stavelly; David W. Shaw, Burfield; E. A. Todd, Owen; S. J. Smith, Delbourne; Thos. B. Phillips, Ponoka; Gus. E. A. Malchow, Stavelly; Thos. Armour, Chauvin; Mrs. Agnes Y. Armour, Chauvin; C. R. Field, Kinuso; Walter Skinner, Riverton; D. H. Behrens, Gleichen; O. C. Tigner, Gleichen; J. L. Fritz, Gleichen; A. N. Thorssen, Gleichen; R. W. Runk, Blind Creek; P. T. Rhoades, Blind Creek; Thomas Naylor, Gleichen; N. J. Robinson, Blind Creek; O. J. Sware, Hay Lakes; H. W. Wood, Carstairs.

Value of Publicity

"The farmers through their organizations could reap thrice the benefits they now receive by taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the columns of their local paper. Do you realize what a power for good the local paper can be made in any community, especially in any community where farming is the predominating occupation? Our advice to the United Farmers is—come out of your shells this winter and make greater use of your opportunities."

The above extract is from an editorial appearing in the Hanna Herald. It is advice which we heartily recommend to all our locals. The Central Office has often wondered why local newspaper editors did not give more attention to agricultural matters in their own communities; but in this case, at least, the fault does not lie with the newspaper, which has offered a page each week to be devoted to the interests of the farmers of the community. We hope the farmers of the Hanna district, and particularly the Hanna U.F.A., will use the opportunity offered.

Successful Patriotic Bazaar

Gough Lake U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in conjunction with the school district held a successful musical entertainment and bazaar in aid of the Red Cross Fund on August 19. The magnificent sum of \$134 was realized, a clear profit after all expenses paid. \$65 was handed over to the U.F.W.A. for Red Cross work, which work they are constantly helping forward, and \$69 was forwarded through the Central office for the Red Cross Fund. The children under the care of their very able teacher astonished the entire community, and cannot be given too much praise both for their singing and needlework.

Worthy Record

An excellent record is that of the De Winton local. Here are a few particulars: Organized June 27, 1918, with 11 members. Since held five meetings; average attendance 28; present paid-up membership 56, including nearly every farmer in the district. Co-operative trading receipts up to end of October, \$1,408.83. Shipped five cars of livestock co-operatively. Convinced several farmers having carloads of stock to ship direct. Sold two cars of coal and one of salt and have on order one car of coal and one car of posts. Have done considerable to foster the community spirit; have now excellently equipped community hall, and nearly every farmer in the district is looking forward to a brighter future.

Hanna and Lonebutte

Several carloads of fruit and potatoes have been bought by the Hanna Co-operative Association, part of which were bought by members of the Lonebutte local. The local is in a good thriving condition and through its representative to the Hanna Co-operative Association is able to handle almost any kind of business in regard to buying

and selling. At their last meeting, H. Anderson was appointed to find out the exact location of points from which the C.N.R. proposed line is to be built. W. Cummings gave a report on the work of council on seed grain.

Ardenode Progressing

At a recent meeting of Ardenode local the subjects taken up were convention resolutions, tariff, hail, a loading platform at Ardenode, wheat sold in Alberta, and stockyards at Calgary. All these subjects were discussed at some length and resolutions drafted on the means of access to the stockyards, the tariff question and insurance adjustments. The secretary P. H. Donkin, reports that they have now 28 paid-up members and hope to gather in several more in the New Year.

U.F.A. Briefs

G. McCrea, editor and publisher of the Hanna Herald is to be congratulated upon the sympathetic understanding of the problems of farming community, as shown by his paper. We believe that there would be more successful local papers if the editors realized the importance of the agricultural community. Local secretaries should interview the editor of their local paper, and endeavor to get him interested in the farmers' activities.

Our local is not very strong at present. The trouble seems to be to get people to come out regularly and take part in meetings. We need stirring up, and if there was a speaker at some of the adjoining unions we would like to have him.—R. G. Lyster, Bonlea, secretary of Wavy Lake Local.

As this is a small district and we have most of the men now, and expect to get them all before we stop, all members are taking good interest in the U.F.A.—A. J. Morrison, Cummings, secretary of Cummings Local.

As yet the majority of the farmers in this district have not awakened to the necessity of organizing.—J. R. Howard, Bowden, secretary of Bowden Local.

Our local, while not as large as one would wish it, is growing steadily. Have had some friction with one or two members, but have overcome the trouble, and we now have a united local so far this year, which I hope to see continue through the year and as long as I remain its secretary. Hoping this is satisfactory.—C. J. Carter, Muhlback, secretary of Lovevale Local.

The majority of our members cannot be induced to attend meetings, so meetings are called when necessary to transact any business. The immediate neighborhood is organized, but being further from town than us, nothing can be arranged to any advantage in co-operative purchasing, owing to lack of communication.—W. H. O. Landler, Oyen, secretary Progress Local.

The meetings are not made interesting enough to draw the members who seem very slack in turning out. Being a new local the officers are not well posted how to make the meeting attractive, or how to talk on the work of the U.F.A. so as to make the members more interested in the association.—H. P. Bott, Earlie P.O., secretary, Crystal Valley Local.

We advertised a meeting here three different times last winter and there was never enough in attendance to allow the meeting to be held.—W. H. Boyle, Parkland, secretary of the Parkland Local.

Our local is just newly organized. We haven't got settled down to any business as yet.—J. A. Ross, Taber, secretary of Taber Local.

The boy who tried to carry home a basket of eggs on a Calgary street car in rush hours is a victim of shell shock.



H. W. WOOD.

How We Stand

By the President

There have been many things this year calculated to confuse our membership and to hinder the growth of our organization.

In the first place, after our farmers had been campaigned for increased production, and were making every effort to put in every acre possible, the order-in-council came calling out all unmarried men 20 to 22. On account of social farm conditions incident to a newly-settled country, very few of our farm boys of this age were married, and Alberta was probably harder hit than any other province by this order. Great confusion in our organization followed this order.

Following this was the drought, and the worst crop failure ever known in our province. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, added to the fact that our annual dues had been doubled this year, our actual membership up to the end of September, was 366 greater than at that period last year. But the "Flu" broke out in October and our increase in membership for October and November fell steadily behind last year. At the beginning of December we had 297 fewer men members than we had December 1 last year. This was more than offset by a very substantial increase in women members, besides an increase of 86 life members over last year.

Under all the circumstances this is a remarkable record, and one which should inspire every member with confidence in the future of our organization. But let us hope for an even better winding up of our year's work.

The war is over and the reconstruction period is upon us. There are no indications that the forces which have stood between us and our rights are any more willing to yield us our rights than they have been for the last ten years.

There are indications that advantage will be taken of the confusion growing out of the war to appeal to prejudices and passions to blind the people to their own interests. The farmers can only protect their rights and interests by mobilizing their strength and co-operating. This can only be done through organization. Our only present hope is in the development and growth of our organization. Get your locals together, collect delinquent dues, get new members and let us have even more members at the end of this year than we had last.

Then let us come together in January determined to hold the sanest and best convention ever held anywhere.—Most sincerely, H. W. Wood.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Two Creeks' Annual

THE Two Creeks' association got in early with its annual meeting, holding it on November 20. Reports showed a paid-up membership of 30 and a very satisfactory record in co-operative work, there being a saving to the community of at least \$250, as compared with local prices. The following officers were elected: W. Morton, president; J. Sararas, vice-president; Arthur Lamplugh, secretary.

The retiring secretary, James Morton, who has filled the position since the association was organized but is now leaving for British Columbia, was presented with an address and a purse containing a handsome sum of money. In replying, Mr. Morton urged the members to stick to the movement and continue to fight for their rights with that unity which always means strength. Mr. Morton has been a progressive and public-spirited citizen and the cordial good wishes of the community follow him to his new home in the far west.

The Double-Six Committee

Not many locals have tried it though the idea has been abroad for some time. Yet it is practically impossible for it to fail and it might have saved the lives of a dozen associations that have gone under during the last three or four years. Ten to one it is the very thing your association needs at the present time. Why not have a try at it?

What is it? The double-six committee? Why, it is a group of 12 members of your local association, all young, all energetic, all enthusiastic, six from each sex, elected as plenipotentiaries to get into the membership of the association in the first three months of the year everybody who ought to be there. Sometimes the 12 are divided into two teams of six each (three young women and three young men in each team) each of which endeavors to excel the other in the number of new members secured. Sometimes they work simply as a solid group, determined to do the best possible for the association.

"That would be fine," says the Chronic Pessimist, "if we had the 12." The answer is, if you need the 12, get out and get them. I simply refuse to believe that nine officers of a Grain Growers' association, in an ordinary Manitoba community, cannot get such a committee, if they want them. If you need them, you ought to want them. Choke the Chronic Pessimist into silence and go out and get them.

"But," remarks Mudslow Stickler, "is it constitutional? Is there any precedent for such a course of action?" Of course it is constitutional. Everything is constitutional in the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association that is sensible, for the good of the cause, and not forbidden. Precedent? Yes, the history of the movement is jammed full of precedents for it. Has it not always been the rule that when in the course of the movement a need was found the movement set itself to meet the need in the most direct and effective way. Let Stickler stick if he must, but keep your association going forward.

"It is an attractive proposition," comments Talkster Mouthy, "but having a regularly constituted board of directors it does not seem wise to add this new machinery." Certainly not, brother, if your regularly constituted board is doing this job—and it is cordially recognized that some of our boards are—then your association is not one that needs this "attractive proposition." But where a thorough canvas has not been made, why not put on the job the bunch who are most likely to make a success of it?

Few indeed are the associations that do not need the stimulus and the buoyancy and the nerve which such a committee could impart to it. There might be some agitation and a little scurrying among dry bones, but it would mean new life to the work and the workers, and permanent gain to the movement.

It will take a little trouble to get it going, but it is worth the trouble. Get them appointed, get them to accept the commission. Get them to take it

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

up enthusiastically and in years to come an active and progressive association will bless the day when it was induced by a few who had imagination enough to see the possibilities, to undertake the launching of a double-six committee.

Coming Along Splendidly

Yes, they are—the reports for 1918. It was requested that they should be got in to the Central office as soon as possible after the close of November and the secretaries are responding as good men always do when you put up a reasonable proposition to them. A very much larger proportion of the year's reports than at this time last year are now on file, and the hope is growing that by December 20, practically all the reports will be in.

Can you help in that? Just make it a point to—politely—enquire if that re-

port of your local has gone forward yet, and if not get it going.

Understand—as the lawyers say—that the Central office wants these reports and the facts they contain not just to satisfy curiosity, but to prepare year-end statistics for the movement at large which will be of definite service in the work of 1919. They are coming along splendidly—we have said it—but—keep them coming.

The Association and the Women

For a number of years women in considerable numbers had been manifesting their interest in the Grain Growers' Movement. In 1912 it was decided by the annual convention that they should be admitted into membership on equal terms with men. As they began to come into membership, and especially as a new world of activity was opened

to women by the enactment of woman suffrage, it began to be felt that the creation of some special machinery for their activities had become necessary. While they were interested in the general objects for which the association stood, it was recognized that there were some special features of the work in which they were specially interested and for which their position gave them special fitness. The new machinery for this special work was established as "The Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association." That is to say, the women did not organize themselves into a separate association. The association, in which already women as well as men were members, established within itself a Women's Section for specific activities and ends; and provision was made for the women of local branches being organized into local Women's Sections. The establishment of such a section did not take away the membership of women in the general association. The very first clause in the constitution adopted in 1918 for the Women's Section wisely makes this clear. It states that "Women shall have the same standing in the association as men."

This excludes the idea that we have in the Manitoba association, two sections, a Men's Section and a Women's Section. There is no "Men's Section." There is a general association composed of men and women and a Women's Section composed of women alone. Every woman who is a member of a Women's Section is so in virtue of the fact that she is a member of a local Grain Growers' association. And the meetings of the general association are always meetings in which men and women have equal rights. If any further confirmation of this position were required, it is furnished by a resolution moved by Mrs. J. S. Wood, seconded by Peter Wright and carried unanimously at a meeting of the board of directors, held in Brandon, on the 24th day of July last. It was as follows: "That local officials of the Grain Growers' Association be urged to assist in moving toward the fullest co-operation between the men and women by making it clearly understood that all ordinary meetings of the association are meetings in which the women have full rights and which it is expected they will always attend as well as the men."

Perhaps the clearest characterization of the relationship is that which regards the Women's Section as a permanent committee of the association, specially constituted for a special line of activity. Three special advantages are realized by taking this view: 1st.—There is no tendency to regard the members of the Women's Section as excluded in any way from the interests and activities of the general association. 2nd.—The general association is kept closely and fully in touch with all the proceedings of the section, and the fullest understanding and sympathy is maintained. 3rd.—The section secures not only the assent, but also the cordial backing and co-operation of the general association in the realization of its ideals.

Thus we can rightfully regard our organization as a true community organization. Two bodies working independently would be one more example of segregation and weakness. An association with its Women's Section working together in wholehearted co-operation will assuredly make for efficiency and true unity.

We need a Christian ethics of property more perhaps than anything else. The wrongs connected with wealth are the most vulnerable part of our civilization.—Rauschenbusch.

Most men who have used up their life to acquire wealth, look back with homesickness to the idealistic aspirations of their youth as to a lost Edenland.—Rauschenbusch.

As society is deepened and broadened by the activities of various types, old institutions will be modified and new ones appear, largely by means of judicious experiments.—Sellars.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in Brandon, January 8, 9 and 10, 1919.

The board of directors of the association and the board of directors of the provincial Women's Section will meet on Monday evening, January 6, at 8 p.m., and on Tuesday, January 7, at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m.

The resolutions committee, consisting of Messrs. Donald McKenzie, A. J. M. Poole and J. W. McQuay, will meet on Tuesday, January 7, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Registration of delegates will begin at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, January 8, and the convention proper will open at 10.30 a.m.

Every local association is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or fraction thereof. They will be entitled to all privileges of the convention and to vote on all questions. Associate delegates may also be sent who will have all privileges except introducing motions and voting.

As in former years, arrangements are being made for a very complete program. Questions of vital interests to the rural population and to the country generally, will be discussed. Important resolutions from district and local associations will be dealt with. No effort will be spared to make this "farmers' parliament" for 1919 an outstanding success. Much depends on there being a large attendance who will carry to every corner of the province the inspiration and the encouragement of the convention. Let every branch be fully represented. If you have never thought about coming before come this year and you will not regret it.

Railway Arrangements

Special attention is directed to the fact that no convention rates will be in operation. Every delegate will require to purchase a regular return ticket, getting at the same time from the agent a receipt for the amount paid for it. This receipt he will present with his credentials at the convention office when he registers on the first day of the convention. This is necessary in order to furnish the data required for pooling the fares of the delegates. It is simpler than last year but the securing and presentation of the receipt for the amount paid for return ticket must be attended to. If travelling over more than one railway, receipts should be secured for each ticket purchased. No single fare should be purchased.

Credential certificates are being sent to secretaries who will furnish them to the delegates appointed. They should be made out and signed before leaving home.

In case any district convention shall not have been held before the annual convention, the nomination for the office of district director for 1919 will, as provided for in the constitution, be referred to the delegates from the district who are in attendance at Brandon.

Resolutions to be presented at the convention should, as far as possible, be mailed in to the Central office in advance, so as to reach the office not later than January 2. This gives opportunity to have them in the hands of the resolutions committee in time to secure full consideration.

It may be mentioned that one of the most important matters to be dealt with at the convention will be the revised National Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It has already been published in The Guide. It is hoped that it will be carefully studied by every delegate so that there may be ample and adequate discussion of all its proposals.

It is recognized that the unparalleled health conditions of the past two months and the fact that no special rates are being given will tend to militate against large attendance at the convention, but our hope is that every local association will do its best to overcome these and to secure as full representation as possible. Let a large and successful convention be the inauguration of "The Best Year Yet" in the history of the movement.

Faithfully yours,

R. C. HENDERS, president.

W. R. WOOD, secretary.

Note Bene.—The above convention call is being issued in the expectation that health conditions in the province will by that time be so cleared up that there will be no handicap upon the convention being held as usual. Our members may be assured that if conditions have not so improved, or if there is any necessity for postponing the convention or modifying our plans notice will be given in good time so that everyone will be fully advised as to the situation.



R. C. HENDERS

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Scrapped Farm Machinery

As a result of some correspondence between J. B. Musselman, general secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and H. Higginbotham, secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers' of Alberta, on the standardization of machinery parts, the following correspondence has been received from the latter:—

Mr. Higginbotham says: "I beg to enclose herewith a copy of resolution received from one of our locals, covering this subject and also giving detailed recommendations regarding standardization of various farm implements and parts."

"You will no doubt have seen that in the United States several thousand surplus types of farm machinery have been scrapped during the war. Whilst this is not directly along the same lines as our proposal for standardization of parts it nevertheless shows what can be done in the matter when a country is properly organized. Apparently in the States, their work has been principally along the line of eliminating implements made slightly different from standard forms, in order to suit special local conditions, or special prejudices of the trade."

Inviting Co-operation

Enclosed in Mr. Higginbotham's letter were the following resolutions. The first was from the Iron Springs local of the U.F.A. and reads: "Whereas, at the present time, farm machinery and other machine manufacturers are in the habit of building similar machines with parts performing the same functions, slightly different in gauge, shape and size from that of their competitors, with a view of compelling the user of such machine to buy such repair parts from that maker only. Such practice is of great inconvenience to farmers and others living at distances from such firms' depots; delaying seeding and harvesting crops; retarding production and causing incalculable injury to the nation."

"Resolved, that we, the members of Iron Springs Local Union No. 172, of the U.F.A., ask the Central office to co-operate with the British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario Farmers' Unions to call on the 56 western members to act as a body and demand of the Union Government that the manufacturers meet and standardize their farm machinery, and manufacture standard farm implements, and that this standardization be done at once."

Resolution from Halkirk

The following resolution on the same matter has been drafted by Halkirk local of the U.F.A.:—

"Whereas, agricultural implements enter very largely into the cost of food production, and whereas a great army of able-bodied men are at present engaged in the sale of repair parts for agricultural implements, and whereas we believe that by the standardizing of all machinery used in the production of food-stuffs a great lasting benefit would be conferred upon both producer and consumer; Be it therefore resolved that we, the United Farmers' of Alberta in convention assembled, demand that the Dominion Government pass a law requiring that all machinery used in the production of food-stuffs be of standard design, so that the same repair parts can be used on any make of implement; and Be it further resolved, that a commission of experts be appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the needs of the farmer and to decide what the standard design shall be."

Recommendations

The following list of recommendations for standardization were included in the resolution by the Iron Springs local:—

Wheel Plows—Shares to be made to fit all makes of plows. Boxes, wheels, clevises, hitches and coulters, ditto.

Disc Harrows—Boxes and forecarrage.

Drag Harrows—Teeth and method of fastening.

Cultivators—Duckfeet and teeth; compression grease cups on wheels and boxings.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Drills—Feeds, discs, shoes, chain and gear drives.

Mowers—All parts; but especially gears, pitmans, guards, knife and sections.

Rake—Teeth and gears, compression grease cups on wheels and boxings.

Binders—The whole, but if unable to obtain this, then pitmans, knives, guards, chains, canvasses, reel and reel arms, slats, rollers, roller bearings (especially knotters).

Wagons—Width of track, width and length of box, length and size of skein, thread on skein and retaining burr, hounds, tongue, wheels and tires.

Gasoline Engines—To have the same feet per minute speed on the belt of engine, producing same horsepower, so that one engine can drive all machines requiring horse-power, of that particular engine. This would obviate having to buy a different drive pulley for the grain separator every time a strange engine was set to drive it. Also grain separator, cylinder teeth and boxings.

Sent to Manufacturers' Association

The above resolutions came before the executive of the U.F.A. recently in Calgary, and the secretary was instructed to forward copies to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; together with the request that the association take up with the farm machinery firms who are members of their association, the desirability of standardizing parts of common farm machinery, so that they may be interchanged as between the machines put out by the different makers.

The secretary of the U.F.A. concludes as follows: "The executive consider that on some of the common farm implements there are many parts which so closely resemble each other in the machines put out by different firms that standardization might be resorted to without seriously altering the designs or departing from the efficiency of the various machines."

Farmers in Parliament

Recently, announcement was made in the Grain Growers page of this paper, of a resolution adopted by the Hanna local of the United Farmers of Alberta, which called for the appointment of a big delegation of farmers to visit Ottawa, during the next session of the Dominion parliament, to press the demands of the western grain growers for tariff changes and better legislation in general, in the interests of agriculturalists.

The letter containing a copy of the resolution was sent by Harry T. Simpson, secretary of Hanna local, to whom the following reply was sent: "Your letter under date of November 3, addressed to Mr. Musselman, with copy of resolution adopted by your local, has been received, and in reply beg to state that the same is being made use of for publication in the Grain Growers' Saturday page. I am also instructed to advise you that at the approaching meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, it is expected that the same will receive consideration."

"We shall watch with interest this new development and trust that it will not only be successfully organized, but that much good will result therefrom. But, if I might be permitted to offer a suggestion would it not be better for the Grain Growers movement to get busy and elect their own representatives to parliament? If you will only think for a moment, you must realize that it is not by processions and deputations that the 'Big Interests' win out, but by having their own men in the seats of the mighty."

"For many years the labor unions have set aside Labor Day for big parades—just once a year. The other 364 days of the year, especially when it happens to be election year, where are their parades to the ballot-box? And what indications of unity do they manifest on that day of days? This is about the same position as the farmers find themselves in, and neither of them get anywhere; for the simple

reason that they are beaten to it by those who are all the time able to control the votes of both farmers and labor men, by keeping them divided. We are too willing to let those fellows do our thinking, with the result that they do the thinking for themselves, after having secured the votes of the people at large, to place themselves in positions where they are able to vitalize their thinking into legislation in the interests they represent—and which are not the fellows who elect them."

Farmers and Labormen

Replying to the above, under date of November 23, Harry T. Simpson writes: "I certainly agree with you in regard to putting farmers in parliament, and have done so for some years. The officers of our local never lose an opportunity to further closer co-operation between farmers and labor; so that you see we are entirely agreed."

"To get back to the delegation, however. The big fight over protection is on and at the present this seems the only means at our disposal of fighting at all. We have some members in the house and they should be capable of making their presence felt on an occasion of this kind. The larger the delegation and the more names we can secure for the petitions, the more power they will have behind them. Surely, if we would take hold of this thing properly and push it along we can send a delegation down to Ottawa that will be too big to be ignored. I am not overlooking the power of the big interests that make up the opposition to that."

"In closing I must congratulate the farmers of Saskatchewan on the number and ability of farmers they have in parliament. I cannot congratulate them on the company they are in, which brings us to another phase. Don't you think we should have a party of our own, composed of farmers and labor, entirely separate from the old?"

Secure Election of Candidates

The best answer to the enquiry by Harry T. Simpson, is to be found in the following resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It was moved by G. F. Chipman, seconded by Rice-Sheppard of the U.F.A., and unanimously adopted, that "This council recommends to the provincial associations that they take action in whatever manner they deem advisable to secure the nomination and election of candidates at the next federal election, who will endorse and support the platform adopted by this council."

Another resolution adopted at the same meeting of the council and almost as important, was moved by J. L. Brown and seconded by G. F. Chipman, that "This council recognizes the great importance of such an educational system as will train the rising generation in the highest ideals of citizenship and that we co-operate with those who are promoting a national congress on education."

Getting into Training

P. L. Craigen, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers for district No. 15, has issued the following address to the secretaries and members of his district:—

"The 'flu' epidemic, together with the labor situation, has no doubt hindered, to a large extent, the holding of meetings in our district this fall, and consequently will affect our showing in the matter of new members. I had arranged a few meetings, but the local secretaries notified me of the cancellation of the dates, and I have made no effort to get other meetings organized."

Fight is Still On

"Now that the war is over, we all feel a sense of relief—but let us make no mistake. The fight for 'a square deal' is not yet won. Our district still suffers for the need of railways. The Weyburn-Lethbridge line should be completed. The new line to the south is almost as vital a need as the rain, and the Swift Current branch to Vanguard should be connected up with the Weyburn-Lethbridge. We should have freight concessions for seed grain as

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well as hay and feed, and the tariff should be suspended on seed and feed coming in from the States. These are some of our immediate and pressing needs, and I am convinced that if we stand up and holler, we may get what we demand, but we've got to holler and keep right on hollering with all our might. I mean to get the help of our M.P., Mr. Maharg, and if he could take with him to Ottawa a whole grip full of letters and telegrams and resolutions from local meetings (resolutions being the very best form of petition), it would certainly help to get results. So let us all get busy and make a noise. You will remember how you fell into the habit of always feeding first that spunky horse who calls the loudest and most insistently when you arrive at the stable in the morning.

"Well, now that the war is over, it seems there are a number of very insistent and lusty voices in our national stable, and so now, more than ever, we should get together and stick together in order to receive our share of attention and secure the things we so much need. This morning I read an advertisement of the International Correspondence School, which referred to this after-the-war struggle, and ended with saying: 'The survivors will be those who are best organized, and who have the best technical training.' Well, that remark stuck in my mind, and somehow I feel that it is very true, and applies to us farmers. If we substitute the words 'best informed,' for 'technically trained' it will fit our case exactly. If we want to be the best organized and best informed section of the Canadian people, the opportunity is at hand."

Assistance from Central

Some time ago application was made by the secretary of the Rutland local of the association for assistance in getting a station and platform constructed on the C.P.R. at that point. The particular difficulty under which they were laboring was that the platform at that time was level with the ground, so that all heavy freight had to be rolled up on skids to be loaded into cars.

Previous to approaching the Central Association, the Superintendent of the Division, at their request, placed a Portable Station at the point. Unfortunately, however, it was placed without any regard to the loading of freight, with the result that freight had to be carried up a steep bank before it would be loaded into the cars, thus making the situation worse than before. The matter was then taken up by the Legal Bureau of the association, and the promise of the Assistant-General Manager was obtained that everything possible would be done to get the work under way, and what the company has done in the matter is shown in the following letter, which has just been received at the Central office from B. T. Ricketts, secretary of Rutland local: "I should have acknowledged your letter of the 5th ult. long ago. Please accept my apologies. I am pleased to be able to inform you that your efforts on our behalf with regard to the station and platform at Rutland were entirely successful, the C.P.R. having moved the station soon after I received your letter. I have to thank you for your efforts on behalf of the members of the Rutland local."

Trucking and Trading with Yankees

Another flock of chickens has come home to roost. During the reciprocity campaign of 1911, the most famous utterance of the anti-reciprocityites was "No truck or trade with the Yankees." As the result of the recent four years of war, however, a great change has come over the spirit of many peoples' dreams, and such a catch phrase has little meaning today, in view of the big part which Uncle Sam has taken in the war.

During his recent address in London, Ontario, Sir Wilfrid Laurier caught some of the protectionists where the hair is short, when he said: "We had some men in this country who said: 'No truck or trade with the Yankees.' The Lord forgive them! If the Americans are good enough to mix their blood with the blood of our Canadian boys in France, never again will you hear talk about 'No truck or trade with the Yankees.'"



"Miss Armour Fairfax," Grand Champion Hereford in the Western Circuit
Exhibited by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

Cow Testing in the West

*Judging Cows by Their Performance
at the Pail*

A GREAT deal has been written about selection for milk production in cows. Expensive demonstrations have been put on by many States and our Provincial Universities and Governments. Practically every stock breeder who knows, admits that a great many boarder cows are kept and the persevering drudgery of milking cows under short labor conditions is earning a very little reward instead of a munificent one. And so many people in this Western country continue to milk cows at a loss. Many have become discouraged in an industry that is poorly understood, but the maintenance of which is probably more vitally essential to human health than any other kind of food production. The high cost and exceeding scarcity of feed and labor have contributed to cloud the dairy business, and increased infant mortality runs hand in hand with decreased milk production.

The theoretical solution is clear, but very little had been done with any real constructive value, until the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Department, under the direction of J. A. Buddak, Dairy Commissioner, called together one representative dairy man from each of the four Western provinces to undertake the organization of cow-testing associations on dairy farms or any farm with a reasonable number of milch cows.

A case in point will illustrate the method of procedure. C. E. Thomas, of Lloydminster, the supervisor from Saskatchewan, finds out by a survey a district of considerable dairy interest. He asks for a meeting of all those interested and in a very practical way he describes very simply and clearly his experience in the dairy business which he began with a very tender capital, as a Barr colonist, and which he has improved up to the present. He explains how he found comfort, quiet, rations, water, sanitation and breeding to affect the production of milk. He explains how he, in an economical way, improved the old conditions until now he has one of the best paying Ayrshire herds in the West, in very comfortable, but economical barns. Patient study and cow sense has prevailed in successful dairy management, and his hearers nearly always are converted to the fundamental necessity of weighing milk. Although doing pioneer work, he has made surprising headway to date, as have the other supervisors. The figures speak for themselves. Notice Manitoba and Saskatchewan:

	Under 15 lbs	15 to 20 lbs	20 to 25 lbs	25 to 30 lbs	30 to 35 lbs	35 to 40 lbs	40 to 45 lbs	45 to 50 lbs	50 to 55 lbs	55 to 60 lbs	60 to 65 lbs	65 to 70 lbs	70 to 75 lbs	75 to 80 lbs	80 to 85 lbs	85 to 90 lbs	90 to 95 lbs	95 to 100 lbs	Over 100 lbs
Manitoba	444	403	377	184															
Saskatchewan	319	666	422	192															
Alberta	190	238	139	143															
British Columbia	103	133	138	129															

We venture the opinion that many boarder cows have been found in the

above number, and that the owners won't hesitate about the disposal of them. We trust that the butcher will get them rather than the neighbor. The motto: "Select the best, select the profitable, eliminate the unfit," is old but of ever increasing importance.

We look for a great impetus to the Dairy Industry through the above work and trust that the provincial organizations will co-operate more fully perhaps in its advancement.

Importance of Sire

The economical production of milk is possible only when the machine used, the cow, is an efficient one for the purpose and when the person in charge knows how to manage the machine. A cow is born with a certain natural ability to produce milk if given proper conditions. The extent of this ability is mostly a matter of heredity or breeding. The high-producing dairy cow is not the result of any special manner of raising the heifer calf. The most skilled feeder cannot put this quality into a cow born without it. All the good feeder can do is to make full use of the ability to produce milk which the cow has inherited. The extent to which this milk-producing ability is inherited varies greatly, as is well known. Even in the well-bred dairy herds not all the heifers raised prove good enough to retain in the herd. Constant culling of the inferior cows has been found one of the most important measures in maintaining a profitable herd.

The ability to produce milk is inherited through both dam and sire, but since the sire is responsible for half the inheritance of each young animal, he is clearly the most important factor in improving the herd, according to C. H. Eckles, of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture. If the cows in a herd are capable of producing only 200 pounds of fat a year, and the sire used represents a breed or family, the cows of which average 350 pounds of fat a year, it would appear reasonable that the heifers would average halfway between, an increase of 75 pounds of fat a year.

English Hereford Dispersals

Pedigree Hereford cattle in the British Isles never made such prices as they have been making of late. Appended are the totals of sales, with averages at six recent dispersals at Moreton Jeffries, Hyde, Lulham, Wintecott and Twyford:

	Total of Sales	Average
570 animals	118,464 0 0	208 13 0
2,111 cows, with 163 calves	72,808 13 0	345 6 0
60 3-year-old heifers with 42 calves	11,941 0 0	239 0 0
23 2-year-old heifers	7,258 18 0	230 0 0
97 yearlings	15,717 0 0	141 0 0
17 bulls	18,321 19 0	1,078 0 0

Delivery of Registration Papers

The breeders of pure-bred stock, speaking generally, are men of integrity and principal who are into the game not only to advance their own personal

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of Our Book
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HOW ONE MAN CHANGED A VICIOUS "NAG" INTO A FAITHFUL PLUGGER

Charles H. Mackley, of Unadilla, New York, bought a vicious, kicking and biting mare for \$50. The horse was a mean one and no mistake. Impossible to drive, and the mere sight of any one transformed the horse into a regular "hacking broncho."

It looked to Mr. Mackley as though this terror wouldn't even earn her feed. About this time Mr. Mackley was introduced to a student of Professor Beery, the famous American horseman. And at this friend's suggestion, Mr. Mackley wrote to Professor Beery for the Beery Course in Horse Breaking and Training. Mr. Mackley gave the course a little spare-time attention and then applied his knowledge to correcting his vicious mare. In 10 days, thru the application of Beery Method, this \$50 "unbreakable broncho" was transformed into a patient, obedient and faithful plugger, which its owner later sold for \$175.

\$125 profit through the Beery System is but one instance. Hundreds of others write us how they have transformed balkers, kickers, horses with habits, and dangerous horses of all kinds into patient, obedient workers of high value.

QUICK, EASY WORK SURE RESULTS

No theory about the Beery Method. It is the result of 30 years' experience with thousands of horses. The Beery Method is certain and guaranteed to produce results.

Thru the Beery Course, you can easily tame the most vicious horse into a gentle, dependable plugger. Not only will the Beery System teach you to break vicious colts the right way, but thru it you can break any horse of any of his bad habits permanently. Balking, shying, biting, kicking, fright, and all other bad habits will be totally cured forever—and the result will be a more useful horse to own, and a more profitable horse to sell.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Many Beery Students have been able to pick up a number of "ornery" horses which their owners were glad to get rid of. Then, through the Beery Method, they have quickly transformed these vicious "nags" into willing workers and have sold them at a big profit. Our free book "How to Break and Train Horses" explains fully about the Beery Course, and how much it will mean to you. With the knowledge gained from the Beery Course, you can quickly make your horses or anyone else's horses gentle and dependable.

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Send coupon or postal card today for big free book "How to Break and Train Horses." It gives much valuable information and explains fully about the famous Beery Method. Mail coupon or post card NOW.

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and
TRAIN
HORSES**

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Please send at once your free book "How to Break and Train Horses."

Name _____

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1918.

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700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 10th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd leaders.

Special Offering

A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices Reasonable.

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Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

"OAK BLUFF HERO," by Imp. "Oakland Star," and "WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS," by Imp. "Gainford Marquis."

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON

Priddis, Alta.

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SUPERIOR telephones, like anything else, are well worth a higher price than the ordinary instrument. Kellogg telephones are superior telephones, but they cost only a trifle more than other makes.

However, when you have installed Kellogg telephones, you have the absolute assurance that your lines are always ready for instant use, day or night, and positively will not "lay down on the job."

Over 21 years have been spent in making the Kellogg telephone the efficient instrument it now is; over 21 years of producing phones that make telephoning a pleasure.

Kellogg telephones eliminate costly repair bills, always giving the best possible service with minimum maintenance. With Kellogg telephones

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Special Offering — 10 Young Cows and Heifers. The Cows are due to calve this spring. The Heifers of breeding age are bred to a Glencarnock sire. 6 BULLS, 9 TO 13 MONTHS OLD, all by "Expert of Dalmeny" (imp.), from "Pride Lad of Homer" females. 25 YOUNG SHROPSHIRE EWES, 1 to 8 years old, all bred to a ram of "Buttar" breeding. 20 BOARS AND SOWS, from early May litter. **JOHN R. HUME** Abergeildie Stock Farm, **SOURIS, Man.**



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We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in carlots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

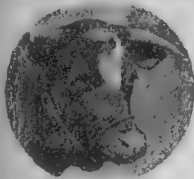
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STOCKYARDS

TAZEWELL COUNTY PERCHERONS

THE LA PERCHE OF AMERICA

With a hundred breeders in the county, we can supply carloads of young stallions, with bone, size and quality. A few mares for sale.

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THE PURE-BRED COUNTY



Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

SHORTHORN BREEDERS in the province should associate themselves with the club for the advancement of the breed in Saskatchewan and for the advantage that result from the co-operation of those whose interests as breeders are identical. Membership, \$2.00. Write the Secretary-Treasurer for particulars.

Hon. President: **DEAN RUTHERFORD.** Secretary-Treasurer: **H. FOLLETT, Duval.** President: **R. W. CASWELL.**

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Safe, Comfortable Travel on
the World's Greatest Highway

Compartment Observation Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers.
Excellent Dining Car Service

Tickets sold during December are good for 60 days. Extensions will be granted by a payment of \$5.00 for each extra fifteen days.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS:—

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663 Main Street
Phone Main 3260

City Ticket Office
Phones Main 370-371

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

damp, dripping sleeping quarters is overcome.

Mr. Gillies is convinced that his fall litters wintered over has shown a profit over the cost of feeding and housing. This is not a mere guess either for a system of farm accounting is in use on the farm, which shows the profit or loss on every transaction. Barley and oat chop together with tankage and oil meal steamed for 12 hours forms the winter ration at Bonnie Braes farm. At times boiled turnips or other vegetables are used, and this, Mr. Gillies claims, adds variety to the ration and tends to keep the pigs in good health.

Order re Prices of Bran and Shorts

The following schedule of prices for Bran and Shorts, sacked per ton, at all milling centres and points where mills are operated West of the Great Lakes. The prices named are binding on all milling companies, and in case of higher prices charged at milling points, the same should be reported to the Western representative of the Canada Food Board, Scott Building, Winnipeg.

	Bran	Shorts
Fort William	\$31.00	\$36.00
Keewatin	31.00	36.00
Winnipeg	31.00	36.00
Portage la Prairie	31.00	36.00
Brandon	30.20	35.20
Moose Jaw	28.00	33.00
Medicine Hat	28.00	33.00
Calgary	28.00	33.00
B. C. Coast points	34.50	39.50

To arrive at delivered prices, add the balance of through rate to destination.

At warehouse points where cartage is performed in carload or small lots, add \$1.00 per ton for cartage.

Sacks, \$6.30 per ton is included in above prices.

When purchased from the mill in less than ten ton lots, not more than five cents per bag on 100 pounds may be added to the above prices.—Canada Food Board.

Directors Elected

The election by ballot of the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, for the year 1919, for the provinces other than Ontario, has just been completed. The following are the directors elected:—

Quebec—Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

Maritime Provinces—Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.

Manitoba—W. J. Cummings, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan—Harry Follett, Duval, Sask.

Alberta—Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.

British Columbia—Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria, B.C.

Clydesdale Futurity

To encourage the breeding of a better class of draft horses in Western Canada and to encourage giving young stock better care, especially during the winter season, the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba institutes two Futurities for Clydesdale Foals of 1918; one for Stallions and one for Fillies, to be shown at the Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, July, 1919.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association will contribute \$100, and the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada \$150, making a total of \$250. This will be divided equally between the Stallions and Fillies, to which will be added all the entry fees received; those from the Stallions to the Stallion

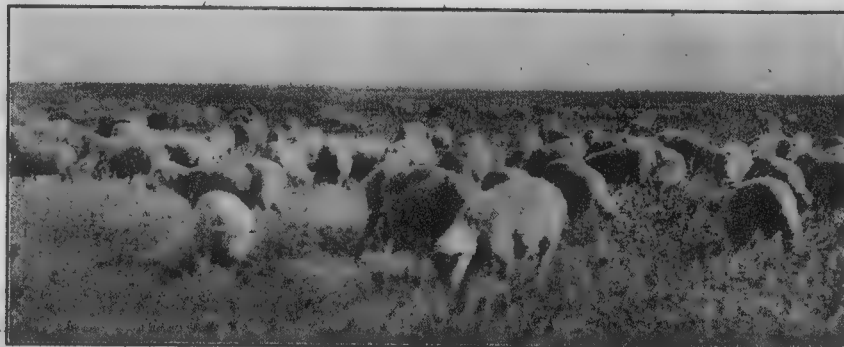
business but, to build up the reputation of the breed they are interested in. We have abundant proof of this. Not a few of our breeders sell animals without the purchaser ever seeing them until after they are paid for, and the general satisfaction in the majority of these cases is sufficient evidence that the breeder guards his reputation and honesty and does business on the "square." A few complaints have come to this office lately that would go to show there are isolated cases where a breeder has not lived up to the high standard of doing business that characterizes the successful livestock man. We refer to failure to forward promptly, or even at any time, the registration papers that naturally goes with all pure-bred stock at the time, or very soon after, the animals are shipped. Sometimes this may be due to carelessness or on the other hand it may be a deliberate attempt on the part of the unscrupulous dealer to defraud the purchaser out of something that rightly belongs to him. The careless man may be forgiven, possibly, but in either case it is poor business. It has been suggested that the purchaser should withhold part of the payment until the pedigree is in his hands. This would naturally cause more or less delay in getting the transaction closed up and would again put the honest seller at the mercy of the crooked buyer. At the same time if a few men persist in dishonest practices to the discredit of the breeders as a body, then the method suggested offers at least one way of getting over the difficulty.

The various breeders associations are organized for the purpose of stimulating interest in the breed, and in addition are out to protect its members in every way possible. This offers a solution to the difficulties encountered in such cases as referred to. These organizations carry weight, are able to get action and would, we are sure, welcome any genuine complaints. They are in a position to make it unpleasant for a dishonest breeder and difficult for him to do any further business with the association.

Wintering Growing Pigs

A. R. Gilles, of Bonnie Braes Farm at Clover Bar, Alta., has been quite successful in raising winter pigs. Two features of feeding and management as practised on this farm are largely responsible for this. In the first place they are fed warm feed; in cold weather this is a considerable factor in the development and general thrift of pigs and more especially youngsters. Part of the feed eaten by animals is utilized to maintain the heat of their bodies, and by feeding everything with at least the chill off it means just that much feed saved and in addition the general tone and health of the animal is maintained. It is true an equipment necessary to warm feed costs money, at the same time where any number of pigs are kept during the winter a cooker will soon pay for itself. One installed at the Manitoba Agricultural College (this year 1918), costs complete, about \$100.

Another factor which Mr. Gillies claims made his venture of wintering hogs successful is that the feeding pens are separate from the sleeping quarters. He says "By providing separate feeding pens it is possible to have much drier and better aired sleeping pens. There is more or less steam when the feed is given warm and this condenses and makes the pens damp. A pen in which the atmosphere is damp cannot be made warm and comfortable." The pens are so arranged that the pigs do not sleep in the same houses as they eat and in this way the disadvantage of



Scene of Sheep on Pasture on Western Stock Ranches, Cluney, Alta.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Bells Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used in any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
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Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and
all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet E.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Cattle Labels

No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

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100 PERCHERONS 100

Hard headed by the Champion, "Lord Nelson," 118170. Marve and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Short horns too.

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Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nice bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

FOR SALE SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD SHEEP (both sexes)

Also BERKSHIRES and HOLSTEINS. My Berkshires are an extra good lot, headed by "Ames Rival." The Sheep flock has been winners at the Western Summer Fairs.

WM. GILBERT, STONY PLAINS, ALTA.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.R. Kingston, Ont.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

Stake and those from the Fillies to the Filly Stake.

These prizes to the value of this \$250 will be divided as follows:

To the Stallions—1st, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$12; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$9.00; 7th, \$8.00; 8th, \$8.00; 9th, \$7.00.

To the Fillies—1st, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$12; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$9.00; 7th, \$8.00; 8th, \$8.00; 9th, \$7.00.

To which amount will be added the total amount received in entry fees in each class, divided as follows: 1st, 30 per cent.; 2nd, 20 per cent.; 3rd, 15 per cent.; 4th, 12 per cent.; 5th, 10 per cent.; 6th, eight per cent.; 7th, five per cent.

To the owner of the sire of the winning Stallion Colt, \$10.

To the owner of the sire of the winning Filly Colt, \$10.

Conditions

The word "colt" means stallion of 1918, or filly of 1918.

All colts must be recorded before being exhibited in 1919 in the Canadian National Records, Ottawa, Ont.

Actual ownership of the colt is not necessary to nomination, but the exhibitor must be the owner.

Entries close January 15, 1919, with a payment of \$1.00 on each colt, when the sex must be given. On May 1, 1919, a further payment of \$2.00 must be made on each colt, when the description, breeding, color and markings must be given. On June 20, 1919, a further payment of \$2.00 must be made. Colts so entered may compete in the regular open classes of the exhibition, but entry must be made and fees paid in the regular way.

A stallion owner may, upon payment of \$5.00, nominate as many colts sired by his stallion as he may desire, but the May 1 and June 20 payments must be made as to make the colts so nominated eligible to compete for the prizes. All such entries must be made in the name of the owner of the colt when making second payment on May 1.

Until June 20, 1919, substitute entries may be made; name and pedigree of substituted colt must be given.—W. I. Smale, secretary, Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, Man.

Cows Have Been Injured

Q.—Kindly reply to the following:—
1. Four-year-old cow was noticed to have swelling on bridge of nose and afterwards spread to under jaw. I lanced it and blood and matter ran freely. Swelling then went to brisket which I also lanced and it again discharged matter. Cow died in about eight days. What was the trouble and proper treatment.

2. Some days ago I noticed one of my heifers (two-year-old) going lame. There is no swelling any place. When walking she shoves her hind parts sideways. She eats and drinks well but at times is so bad it is necessary to assist her onto her feet. I thought possibly it was blackleg at first but it would almost appear now as if her back were weak.—H. M.

A.—Your cow probably died from blood poisoning following an injury. It would appear that the pus gravitated from the head to the brisket. The treatment would be purely surgical and would doubtless have required the skill of a qualified veterinarian.

2. The symptoms outlined would indicate that your heifer has sustained some injury. In addition to general good care it would be advisable to give her a tablespoonful of saltpetre combined with a teaspoonful of powdered nuxvomica each morning and evening in soft food for ten days.

Feeding Value of Flax Straw

Q.—What is the value of flax straw in feeding cattle or horses? Is its use dangerous to pregnant mares?

A.—The value and use of flax straw as roughage depends greatly upon its condition. Very little flax straw that we have ever seen is thoroughly threshed and contains considerable seed which is very rich in protein and oil. This, of course, is the deciding factor in its value.

The fibre of the flax straw while stringy, is digested fairly well unless the animal gets too much of it. When the plant is immature with undeveloped heads, there is sometimes prussic acid present, which of course is a deadly poison. In mature or near-mature plants this has not been found, and unless the straw is mouldy or poorly kept no serious effects follow its moderate use. It should not ever be fed too freely at first, and in any case gives better results if fed with other roughages in a mixed ration.

The flax seed proper has very high



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WITH FLAXLINUM in your barn, you have a barn that keeps your animals comfortable at all times—warm in winter—cool in summer. Ventilation experts use Flaxlinum and recommend that all barns be insulated with it. Unless your barn is properly insulated, you cannot ventilate it. Good, warm, dry buildings and plenty of fresh air are absolutely assured when you use Flaxlinum. This means healthier live stock and biggest profits.

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Tell us the size and kind of barn you have or are building, and we will gladly give you expert advice on the proper construction, and how to secure perfect ventilation. Write at once for full particulars and illustrated Booklet.

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On or Off In a Moment
The Long Lever Rim Chain Connector makes it a very simple matter to attach or detach

Dreadnaught
TIRE CHAINS

These chains are case hardened and the links electrically welded. They bite into slippery roads with a resistless grip and positively prevent all skidding disasters. Order a set to-day from your supply dealer or write us for descriptive folder and price list. Guaranteed to give long service.

McKinnon Columbus Chain Limited
Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains
ST. CATHARINES ONTARIO

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Poor Old Folks— Looks as if they'll have to go "over the hill to the Poor-house."

Their children either can't or won't support them.

Tragic? Yes! But not half so tragic as the old folks' remembrance of the fact that their present plight is due to their lack of foresight in not making provision for their declining years.

Be independent in YOUR old age.

A small amount invested annually for a few years in an Imperial Endowment Policy will enable you to end your days in comfortable independence instead of as a burden upon the charity of friends or in a paupers' home.

May we tell you about the income you can insure for yourself 20 years hence, by making small payments now when you have the money?

Don't wait—write for particulars to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

Head Office, Toronto

Branches and Agents in all important centres

The Imperial maintains for policyholders' protection a larger Government Deposit than does any other Canadian life company.

nutritive value, is slightly laxative and particularly noted for its conditioning properties seen in the soft, pliable, mossy hair and mellow skin on the animals eating it. Where animals are rustling in the fields with access to various kinds of stacks, the partial use of the flax stacks seems to fit in nicely and they are kept in very healthy and thrifty condition.

The excessive use of flax straw, high in oils, might lead to abortion in pregnant animals, but it is not at all common where the animals are rustling under Western conditions.

In Livestock Circles

Choice Hereford Herd

A high-class herd of Herefords is to be seen at the Good-Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta., owned by J. McD. Davidson.

This herd, which numbers 155 head of registered stock, was started six years ago by Mr. Davidson who secured as a beginning 21 pure-bred cows which had been selected for J. A. Graham, of Manitoba who was prevented for some reason from establishing a herd.

They were a well-bred lot and contained several animals from the well-known herd of Thomas Clark, Beeching, Ill. The head of the herd at that time was a bull called "Good Luck," bred by E. F. Dobbins, Melita, Man., whose sire was "Prince of Island Park II," and there are still about 24 head of his females in the herd. Then Mr. Davidson secured a bull called "Canopus II," bred by J. W. Reid, of the well-known Baxter-Reid ranch at Olds, Alta. This bull was sired by "Canopus," an animal of proven merit and he was followed by "Success," by "Gallant Hesiod XVI," from the herd of Archie Robinson, Wescott, Alberta, and bred by Fred Cowan, of Cremona. Eighteen months ago Mr. Davidson went down to W. T. McCray's sale at Kentland, Ind., and bought "Hugh Fairfax" whose sire is the well-known "Perfection Fairfax," and dam, "Ursuline." This two-year-old bull is now one of his herd leaders.

Last December at the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago, he secured "Prince Dare," a two-year-old, bred by W. A. Dollmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., and whose sire is "Paragon XII," out of "Merry Hours." Up to the present time he has just got one calf from each of these bulls, but his next crop of calves will be from these sires.

A good heifer in this herd is the two-year-old "Loretta Monarch," bred by J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas, sired by "Monarch," out of "Ruth." The sires of the older cows in the herd were "King Improver," by "Improver," bred by Southard, of Chillicothe, Mo., and afterwards owned by J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man., and "Dreadnought," bred by Robert Sinton, of Regina, by the imported sire "Bell Boy."

Mr. Davidson came originally from the States, and has spent a life-time in raising pure-bred cattle. He selected Herefords on account of their hardiness, ability to rustle and good feeding qualities.

The young stock on the farm are a particularly fine bunch and fully testify to his ability as a breeder.

Mr. Davidson is working hard to produce the best class of Herefords, and from a lookover of the young stock on the Good Luck Ranch it is quite evident that he is well on the road to success.

Good Herd of Angus

There are quite a few good herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Alberta and this good beef breed is steadily gaining in popularity all the time with the farmers and stockmen of this western province.

A particularly fine lot of pure-breds, numbering around 90 head is to be found on the Willow Park Farm of C. H. Richardson, one-half mile west of the village of Bowden, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R. Mr. Richardson, who has had practically a life-long experience in feeding cattle of all three beef breeds, and who has watched closely the characteristics and feeding qualities of each breed, strongly favors the black cattle, especially the profitable way they winter coming through always in good condition and getting off to a favorable feeding start in the spring. Then when summer comes around with its accompanying pest of flies, he finds that of all the beef breeds flies made no material difference to the Aberdeen-Angus.

Accordingly, when opportunity afforded, he went into pure-bred Angus, and now owns a particularly nice herd of females of the "Pride," "Erica," "Erroline" and "Blackbird" strains, headed by two good bulls both of Glencarnock breeding, "Evo-dee of Glencarnock," by "Everaux of Glencarnock," out of "Pride of Dalmeny 17th," a three-year-old, and "Willow Park Eric," by "Just Pride of Glencarnock," out of "Pomona II," by "Earl Eric of Ballindalloch." Mr. Richardson has been singularly fortunate in his breeding operations, and possesses many animals of both sexes, fit to take their place in the show ring, and that in the best of company. In fact it is his intention to try his luck a little heavier in the show rings in the future. He made a very good sale a short time ago of high-class quality stock comprising three cows and calves and a two-year-old heifer, to W. Warren, Belbeck, Sask., and has still a number of young stock of both sexes which he is offering. He also breeds pure-bred Clydesdales, has a good up-standing quality horse for a stallion, and has a couple of extra well-bred two-year-old colts which he can dispense with.

Sunset Farm Shorthorns

It is with pleasure that we introduce to The Guide readers, and more particularly to the Shorthorn fraternity of Western Canada, the firm of W. R. and C. E. Mc-

BLACKLEG FILTRATE *Lederle's*

Protects Cattle against
Death from Blackleg

Successfully used in 1917 on over
500,000 cattle.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE

Lederle is a germ-free, accurately-tested and standardized laboratory product. Being free from germs it cannot cause the disease which frequently happens with other methods of vaccination.

Secure full information regarding
BLACKLEG FILTRATE *Lederle*
from your Veterinarian or

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Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada
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Pure-bred Suffolk Sheep, from Imported Ram. Both sexes, all ages. Also good Grade Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Write me your wants.

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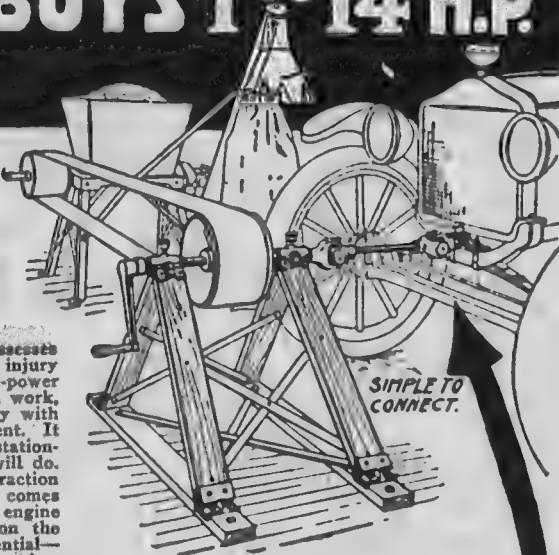
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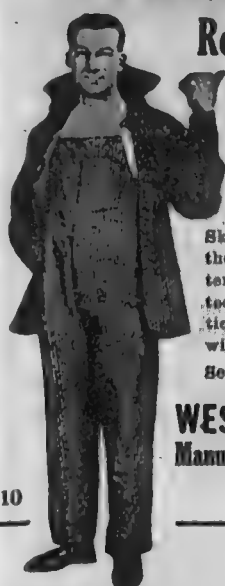
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Heavy Furred Red Fox, up to.....	32.00
Saskatchewan Dark Beaver.....	20.00

And all other lines according to our November price list. Ship at once.

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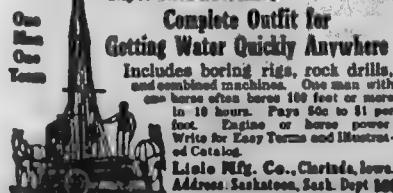
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Gowan, of Sunset Farm, No. 1, Killam, Alta., and Sunset Farm, No. 2, Vegreville, Alta. It should be explained however, that although the firm is new to The Guide readers as a whole, one of its members, W. H. McGowan, is by no means a stranger to members of the U.F.A. He was the first shareholder in Alberta, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and for some years took part in the activities of the United Farmers.

But at the present time it is with their Shorthorn herd we are dealing more particularly, and The Guide field man spent an interesting couple of hours a few weeks ago looking over part of this herd. It contains about 50 head of pure-breeds; it was started about six years ago and at its head is a good two-year-old bull, "Lancaster Pride," by "Lord Lancaster," out of "Matchless Belle III." This bull which comes of the same family as J. G. Barron's, of Carberry, Man., good herd bull, is a half-brother of the grand champion at Calgary bull sale this spring, and traces his ancestry back to the good breeding bull "Proud Lancaster." He was purchased from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

The breeding females are all straight Scotch or Scotch-topped material from families of noted strains, such as "Nonpareils," "Lady's," "Crimson Flowers," "Lavenders," etc. The young stuff, some of which of both sexes are particularly well-bred, really good stock, was sired by "Glencoe," from Highgate, Ont., used at the Provincial Demonstration Farm, Seagrave, and out of which some ten young bulls are being fitted for the Calgary Bull Sale next spring. Some of the females, and probably one or two of the bulls will, in all probability, be seen on the circuit of the Alberta Fairs next summer.

The breeding females themselves it should be mentioned are from a bull got from W. A. Dryden, Ontario, namely "Scottish Baron," by "Scottish Minstrel." Sunset Farm No. 2 is two miles from Vegreville, on the C.N.R., and comprises 1,650 acres, of which 1,150 acres are broken. Sunset Farm No. 1, near Killam, comprises 1,000 acres all under cultivation. Messrs. McGowan have in past years gone in chiefly for raising grain, but as one of them said to the writer, "Life was too short to gamble in raising grain, and in the future a great deal more attention will be paid to the livestock, and particularly the pure-bred end of the undertaking. The farm at Vegreville, is admirably adapted for stock raising, having good shelter, water, and abundant succulent grass. The cattle ration used is principally feed oats and green feed, cut and mixed with oat or barley chop, together with some linseed and treacle.

New buildings are in course of erection on the Vegreville farm and a new barn 60 ft. by 64 ft., just being completed, will carry 70 head, and is fitted with loose boxes, etc. W. J. Currie is herdsman.

Bousfield Shorthorns

The name of Jas. Bousfield, McGregor, Manitoba, has been very closely connected with Shorthorn cattle during the past 15 years. The Orchard Farm herd was established 15 years ago, and it is a conservative estimate that during that time this firm has handled more Shorthorn cattle than any breeder in Western Canada. Last June they held a sale in Northern British Columbia, when 25 animals were disposed of. This was the first sale of Shorthorns ever held in that particular district. The herd bull at the present time is "Duke of Saskatoon," a "Crimson Flower," and by "Gairford Marquis," one of the very best bulls in America. The breeding herd is made up of 50 breeding cows and heifers, in-calf to "Duke of Saskatoon." This herd represents some of the most fashionable Shorthorn families as follows: "Wimples," "Jills," "Minas," "Augustas," "Crimson Flowers," and "Braitwath Buds." The present offering consists of young bulls and heifers sired by such bulls as "Ardlethor Fortune" (imp.), by "Spion Kop"; "Roan Royal" and "Duke of Saskatoon." Among this lot is some real show-yard material, and they are the kind that should be good buying. They are in only moderate condition but with the rich breeding behind them they can be developed into real good useful cattle. We would suggest that anyone looking for good Shorthorn bulls or females to get in touch with Mr. Bousfield. Look up his ad. in The Guide.

Thorburn's and Riddle's Clydesdales

Thorburn and Riddle, of De Winton, Alta., the well-known breeders of Clydesdales, need no introduction to the Clydesdale fraternity of either Eastern or Western Canada. They have all along pinned their faith to the Scottish drafter, and in their operations in breeding and raising high-class stock they have been very successful. They have been equally successful during the past couple of years in the show ring, in fact no other firm of Clydesdale breeders on the continent have captured such an aggregation of grand championships, first and other prizes and trophies, as have this firm. They are offering for sale pure-bred Clydesdales of all ages and both sexes, as well as high-class geldings, and grade mares. If you are in the market for a pure-bred stallion or mare, or some good work horses, Messrs. Thorburn and Riddle can supply you.

Glencarnock Offering

Readers of The Guide will notice that J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., is making a special New Year offer in this issue of Angus females and young bulls. It is with especial pleasure that we welcome Mr. McGregor back again to further the interests of the "Dod-dies," whose staunch supporter he has been for many years. It looked for a while as if his breeding operations at Glencarnock were to be seriously curtailed, but with the ending of the war, his son, Mr. Kenneth McGregor, will not be called upon to take up his military duties, and is

thus left free to again manage his father's herd as formerly. Mr. McGregor, who has done more than any other man in Canada to popularize the Angus breed, and that most successfully, is now likely to engage in breeding operations on a much larger scale than formerly. His herd, now numbers over 300 head, and his present offering are quoted at prices well within the reach of the average farmer.

The quality of the Glencarnock Angus is well enough known to need further comment from us. If you are in the market for really good stock at moderate prices get in touch with him.

Fairview Shorthorns

One of the most successful breeders of Shorthorns in Manitoba, is J. G. Barron, Fairview Stock Farm, Carberry, Man. Mr. Barron has a herd of nearly 100 head and he lately purchased one of the best bulls which ever came into Western Canada, to top his aggregation of good females. This bull is "Lancaster Lord," 95837, bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., sired by "Archer's Hope," 80017, and dam, "Mary Anne of Lancaster 43rd," imp. This bull was grand champion at the Canadian National at Toronto, last September. He is an animal of great scale and substance with beautiful top and under lines, nice masculine head and looks every inch a prepotent sire. The females in the herd comprise a number of "Lavenders," "Nonpareils," "Rosa Hopes," "Baronesses" and other well-known families, and mated to the above bull, should produce something worth while. Mr. Barron's cattle have had a wonderful career in the show rings of Western Canada, and if any man deserves credit for his success as a practical breeder, he does. In the Western Canadian show rings last summer, his cattle won the big bulk of the prize money, while this summer he repeated the performance and also captured the principal prizes at the National Show at Toronto and the Western Fair at London, Ont. He is offering for sale quite a number of good bulls, among them being his late herd leader "Augusta Star," 84570, seven years old, bred by H. L. Emmert, and sired by the well-known "Oakland Star," imp.; dam, "Augusta Girl," 78179, while his grand dam was the imported cow "Trout Creek Augusta." This bull will be a good snap for someone looking for a real choice sire. He has other young bulls coming two years old by "Oakland Star," some younger ones by the same bull and by "Emma's Prince," by "Missie's Prince," whose full brother, "Prince Imperial," was sold at Chicago for \$10,000. Others again are sired by "Jubilee Star," another son of "Oakland Star," and out of Mr. Barron's well-known prize-winning cow "Fairview Jubilee Queen," while still others are sired by "Emma's Prince," out of his other good cow, "Fairview Baroness Queen." He has also a lot of good females, all ages, to offer. Looking through Mr. Barron's stables a few days ago, the writer was struck by the fact that of all the animals seen there was not a tail-ender in the lot, and this is all the more to his credit as a practical breeder of Shorthorns, for everything shown from his herd in the past few years has been bred and raised by himself. Some of the early calves are beginning to come from the above-mentioned bull "Augusta Star," and to judge by these youngsters this bull will have done good service for Mr. Barron in the short time he has been in his herd. His reason for disposing of quite a number of his animals at the present time is partly on account of lack of help and shortness of feed, but more so on account of the fact that Mr. Barron has not been in the best of health for several weeks, and he finds that a large herd and the amount of supervision such entails, will be a little too much for him during the coming winter.

Chapman Offers Hereford Bulls

Joseph A. Chapman, of Island Park Farm, Hayfield, Man., is offering for sale in this issue 20 young bulls and calves up to two years old. These are the get of such good sires as "Beau Lad," a son of "Gay Lass," whose sire was "Prince Lad the 16th"; "Beau Albany," dam "Beau Madge," out of "Madge Fairfax"; "Beau Albion," out of "Beau Belle the 2nd," a "Perfection Fairfax" cow, and others. These young bulls are big growthy youngsters and should give a good account of themselves wherever they go. Many of them have been prize winners at western fairs this year, and they will be sold at attractive prices. Mr. Chapman has also a good four-year-old bull which he is offering for sale. He has now about 75 head of Herefords and his females are chiefly of "Beau Donald" and "Perfection Fairfax" strains, and are a highly creditable lot. One of them has produced three good calves in the last ten months. His present herd bull is "Mack Fairfax," by "Perfection Fairfax," and this bull was also a prominent prize-winner at last year's summer fairs.

Rathorne Farm Herefords

Is it possible for a lawyer to be a successful farmer? The easiest, most interesting and possibly the most convincing way of determining this is to visit a farm operated by one. Personally, we are satisfied that at least one lawyer is making a success of farming. Twelve miles from Edmonton, out in the Clover Bar district you will locate the Rathorne Farm, owned by J. C. Sherry, of the law firm of Woods, Sherry Company. On this 440 acre farm is to be found a very select herd of Herefords, not a large herd it is true, but showing quality. This herd was established two years ago when six cows were selected from the herd of Warren T. McCray, and with the services of the good bull "Refiner 37," a real good start was made.

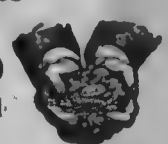
Since then selections have been made from other noted herds, and when the writer called at the farm a few weeks ago he found a herd of 25 breeding cows. The females are extremely well-bred and they show Hereford type—blocky, big-framed, thick-fleshed individuals. Mr. Sherry has

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you save the mid-
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and secure a high-
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\$150 to \$250**
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What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H.P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

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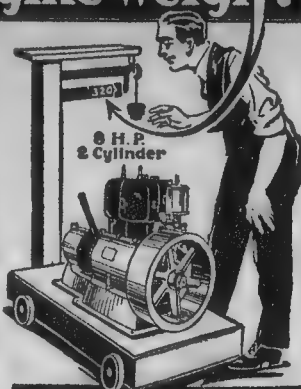
4 H.P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H.P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
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Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.

The 4 H.P. and the 8 H.P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H.P. on grain and corn binders, and 8 H.P. on haybales. All engines over 4 H.P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

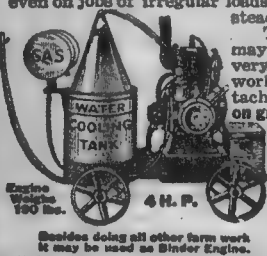
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Salmon, Soles, Plaice and Herring, 60 and 100-lb. box, \$7.50 and \$12.25
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Fresh Frozen Herring in 150-lb. bags 8.90

If no Agent at your Station send enough money to prepay freight. Send Cash with order. Also see page 20 of The Grain Growers' Guide, December 11.

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Lot No. 4.—60 lbs. Assortment of Whitefish, Pickerel, Tulbees, Goldeyes, Pike and Trout \$6.50
Lot No. 5.—60 lbs. Assortment of Soles, Plaice, Red Cod and Skatewing \$6.00
Lot No. 6.—50 lbs. Assortment of Brills, Lake Herring, Pike, Ling Cod and Whitefish \$5.50
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Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1, strictly fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located.

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Vancouver.

been fortunate in the selection of a bull to use in his herd. Some months ago he persuaded L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., to part with the prize-winning bull "Lord Fairfax 5th," by "Lord Fairfax," and out of "Miss Bree 38," the first prize cow at the 1916 International Show, Chicago. With a bull of such royal breeding and individual merit mated on the cows in this herd, real good results may be reasonably expected.

Two outstanding females in the herd at present are the two two-year-old heifers, "Clover Bar Queen" and "Alberta Queen." These heifers combine all the qualities that delight the eye of the Hereford man, showing type, conformation, substance and smooth fleshing. They are safe in-calf to "Lord Fairfax 5th." Another mighty promising youngster is a cow calf from the seven-year-old cow "Lady Violet." With proper care this calf should develop into something real good. When you are in the market for some real choice Herefords don't forget the Rotherne herd at Clover Bar.

Angus, Shropshires and Berkshires

John R. Hume, Aberfeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man., is offering in this issue a number of Aberdeen-Angus, females and bulls. The females are all young stock in good breeding condition. Some of the cows are due to calve this spring, and the heifers of breeding age are bred to a bull which Mr. Hume purchased from the well-known Glenearnock herd of J. D. McGregor this summer. The six young bulls range from nine to 13 months old. They are sired by "Expert of Dalmeny" (Imp.) and from "Pride Lad of Homer" cows. In the Shropshire sheep offering there are 25 young ewes from one to three years old, all bred to a ram of "Buttar" breeding. He is also offering for sale 20 Berkshire boars and sows from early spring litters. These are good quality stuff and are of the right Berkshire type.

Graham's Percheron Stud

Mr. J. H. Graham, importer of Percheron horses, Avenue G and 21st Street, Saskatoon, is offering at the present time a nice bunch of Percheron stallions, and he intimates that he will shortly have a fresh importation, and in addition some good mares.

When Mr. Graham came to Winnipeg there were only four Percheron horses at that fair. He started for himself in a small way in Percheron horses in Indiana

some time before, but came up to this country with the idea of abandoning the horse business and going into farming. However, when he saw the dearth of Percheron horses in Western Canada and the influx of good American settlers into the country, he thought that there was a good opening for a man going into any breed of horses. From 1908 to 1911 he acted as salesman for several of the large horse importing firms and at the same time made a keen study of Western conditions. In 1911 he went to Weyburn with a load of horses and sold them, and then came on to Saskatoon in the same fall and started a little barn with room to hold four stallions. These he sold and got another shipment that same year. In 1912 he got another shipment, and from then up till now he has brought in a large number of good horses, endeavoring with each new lot to have better quality stock than the one previous. His present quarters in Saskatoon are now too limited to take care of his business properly. Mr. Graham is of the opinion that the present prospects were never better for good animals of all breeds, and to quote his own words, "Although it has not been all sunshine during the past ten years, still the opportunity for developing the pure-bred stock business has been specially good." He has sold good stallions all over the three western provinces. He does all his work himself, being his own purchaser, salesman and general manager, but the future is going to see this condition of affairs greatly altered. The horses which he has now in hand range from yearlings up to five years old. They are big, drafty animals with good tops, and the shipment which he expects shortly will be even better than he has in hand now. Anyone on the outlook for some good stallions or mares should get in touch with Mr. Graham and see what he has to offer.

Good Percheron Stud

Mosiman Brothers write: "We started breeding pure-bred Percherons and Belgians in 1915, and have on hand now a herd of 20 mares and colts. We have, we believe, the best colt in the province, the sire won fourth at Chicago International in the aged Belgian stallion class, while the dam won first in the futurity class at Chicago International 1916. This colt at six months old girths 67 inches, 16 inches bone, taken around knee joint and 22-inch arm measure and weighed 865 pounds."

The Registration of Livestock

Continued from Page 8
REGISTRATIONS BY PROVINCES
1913

Breed	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.
Clydesdale	1920	542	520	340	76	122	30	20	12
Shorthorn	5443	1380	614	815	21	360	78	185	60
Ayrshire	1154	72	44	155	41	1510	141	96	23
Swine	3549	1852	1518	2315	250	1738	163	58	48
Sheep	1770	226	311	239	48	1183	20	19	36
Hereford	560	218	86	433	2	5	20	29	6
Jersey	709	64	15	58	86	114	40	49	6
Percheron	289	35	196	230	5	39	5	2	3
Angus	396	218	42	157	3	10	1	1	3
French Cattle	12	5	15	22	7	19	3	3	...
Hackney	54	3	1	1	1	92	13	18	5
French Horse	256	62	68	51	19	84	8	18	5
Standard Bred	244	36	2	4	12	18	8	18	5
Pony	35	5	23	55	8	11	3	4	...
Shire	156	10	14	55	25	41	3	4	...
Thoroughbred	4	15	45	21	17	17	6	29	15
Belgian Draft	6	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	...
Guernsey	6	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	...
Red Polled	9	57	9	15	9	1	1	1	...
Suffolk Punch	2	2	7	55	1	1	1	1	...
French Coach	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Galloway	6	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	...
Totals	16617	4813	3535	5023	613	5685	507	493	218

Breed	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.
Clydesdale	1763	461	746	574	127	99	33	17	14
Shorthorn	9927	2194	1494	1745	45	647	142	159	128
Ayrshire	1353	70	70	120	65	2241	136	144	89
Swine	3307	1356	1729	2682	421	2346	145	99	98
Sheep	3336	727	459	1159	122	2078	142	224	134
Hereford	938	381	555	1105	11	19	1	28	1
Jersey	844	60	15	85	213	331	63	66	17
Percheron	86	105	359	411	4	2	5	2	6
Angus	590	357	240	509	4	28	1	1	6
French Cattle	21	2	6	27	1	298	7	1	...
Hackney	34	2	6	27	1	3	1	1	...
French Horse	6	16	48	38	46	82	16	5	12
Standard Bred	107	8	2	7	16	7	2	2	...
Pony	35	3	14	41	10	7	3	4	...
Shire	82	3	4	41	1	27	3	4	...
Thoroughbred	2	9	92	32	24	24	72	16	...
Belgian Draft	15	36	39	79	5	4	4	1	...
Guernsey	1	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	...
Red Polled	1	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	...
Suffolk Punch	1	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	...
French Coach	1	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	...
Galloway	6	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	...
Totals	22455	5788	5901	8484	1078	8313	700	820	521

MEMBERSHIP OF THE DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association	130	64	70	85
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	430	34	40	79
Canadian Belgian Draft Horse Breeders' Association	2	5	32	21
Canadian Brown Swiss Association	3	1	1	1
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada	1449	392	348	204
Canadian Kennel Club	573	83	64	58
French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association	2	1	3	10
Canadian French Coach Horse Breeders' Association	1	1	1	7
French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association	1	1	1	7
North American Galloway Association	6	7	2	7
Canadian Goat Society	1	1	1	2
Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association	6	1	1	21
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	94	9	12	21
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	167	66	90	133
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club	210	18	24	23
Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association	93	60	153	180
Canadian Pony Society	40	3	7	7
Canadian Red Polled Association	19	19	19	11
Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association	367	54	71	94
Canadian Shire Horse Association	39	11	14	29
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association	1668	368	296	336
Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society	97	16	42	37
Canadian Suffolk Horse Society	1	1	4	16
Canadian Swine Breeders' Association	400	156	340	383
Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society	85	5	9	27
Totals	5844	1375	1651	1713

December 18, 1918

Field Crops

Secure Seed Grain Early

GET the seed grain supply put away early. Next spring there will be work enough to do without bothering with what can be done now as well as then. The man who is forehanded in getting his seed ready when work is less pressing saves time when the rush of spring work is on and can give his seed the careful attention which it must have if the best results are to be secured.

If the seed is taken from grain grown on the farm last season, as it is in most cases, the largest and plumpest should be selected. No matter how good it looks a liberal dose of the fanning mill will improve it. The time that elapses between sowing the seed and the appearance of the first leaf above the ground is a critical one. During this period the young plant is dependent on the food that is stored in the seed. Plump seed means a liberal store of food to sustain the plantlet until it gets its leaves into the air and can shift for itself. Thorough cleaning with a good fanning mill, using the proper screens, separates out the largest seed from small seed and impurities.

The value of the fanning mill is greatest when the seed lacks uniformity. When it is very lacking in this regard a large proportion of the grain may be cleaned out. Even with uniform samples, however, time is well spent in cleaning. Prof. Bracken, at Saskatoon, had an equal weight of well-matured, plump seed and of small shrunken seed separated by hand from samples of No. 1 Northern wheat. The results from two year's experiments, sowing at the rate of one-and-a-half bushels per acre, were that the large seed yielded an average of 37 bushels 58 pounds per acre and the small seed 35 bushels 2 pounds. In order to determine the value of the fanning mill, samples of No. 1 Northern were thoroughly cleaned on each of two seasons. The cleaned seed, the uncleaned seed and the shrunken seed were planted with the following results as an average for two years:—

	Two-year avge. yield
Cleaned grain	40 bus. 41 lbs.
Uncleaned seed	39 bus. 52 lbs.
Light and shrunken grain	38 bus. 15 lbs.

Case Tractor Schools

Five service schools will be held this year in Western Canada by the J. I. Case Co. Each course is four days in length and includes lectures, instructions and practical work. The lectures will be illustrated with charts, lantern slides and sectional parts and units of tractors. The practical work is so arranged that all will have a chance to do actual work on tractors and motors. The places and dates of the courses are as follows:—

Calgary	February 4-7
Edmonton	February 11-14
Saskatoon	February 18-21
Regina	February 25-28
Winnipeg	March 4-7

Progress Made With Corn

Prof. T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, announces that in the last four years considerable work has been done at the College by Wm. Southworth, Agrostologist, and J. H. Ellis, Experimentalist, in the production of ear corn. The purpose is not so much to secure a grain corn but to secure a fodder corn that will produce seed in the district where grown. It is a well accepted fact that corn is a local plant, i.e., it produces best from seed grown right in the district. This year, Quebec 28, grown from College seed, produced 101 bushels of fairly well matured ear corn per acre. The corn was harvested after the first killing frost and the yield calculated on a basis of 70 pounds of ear corn per bushel. For the last four years this variety has ripened seed and produced on an average 11½ tons of fodder per acre. Another variety which yields very good ear corn is Gehu, with 79 bushels per acre. The dwarf habit of this variety, however, makes it almost useless for fodder purposes. Free Press, another early flint variety, gave 47 bushel per acre, while North-West Dent gave only 23 bushels. In this connection it may be pointed

out that imported seed of North-West Dent did not produce any mature ears.

Due to the short growing period before fall frosts in this province, most all of the corns grown in the corn belt are of little use even for forage. It is one of the ambitions of the Field Husbandry Department of the M.A.C. to secure a strain of corn that will not only produce profitable fodder, but that will ripen ear corn in our comparatively short season. The performance of one of the M.A.C. selections of Quebec 28 is very encouraging, and work will be continued with it on the experimental field with the idea of increasing both the earliness and the yield per acre.

Varieties at the M.A.C.

Variety tests of field crops at the Manitoba Agricultural College show the following results with the leading varieties. The number of days required for maturity are also given. It is urged that these results are for one year only, and might not be obtained next year:—

Wheat		
Variety	Yield Bus.	Days Maturing
Marquis	56	112
Kubanka	52.5	121
Red Fife	47.5	110
Pioneer	46	111
Kitchener	45.75	115
Preston	45.5	114
Australian	45.5	109
Early Red Fife	45	116
Garton's 46	43.3	114
Minnesota 160	43	121
Taylor's Wonder	39	114
Oats		
Victory	113.2	107
Banner	105.5	109
Alsaman	105.5	103
Gold Rain	104	107
Rennie's E. Yelder	101.4	102
O.A.C. 72	101	103
Bumper King	100	106
Abundance	98.5	103
Swedish Select	98.5	102
Leader Oat	97.5	112
American Triumph	97	110
Green Russian	95.5	116
Great Lizo	95.5	106
Ligowa	94	104
Siberian	94	107
New Market	90	107
Barley		
Manchurian	83.25	102
Mansfield	80	102
Silver King	79	99
O.A.C. 21	78	101
Canadian Thorp (two-rowed)	78	104
Mensury	78	101
Minnesota 108	78	102
Oderbucker	71	101
Odessa	70	102
Guyemayle (Hullless)	66.5	94
Black Bearded	66.5	94
Gold	65.5	103

Helping Alfalfa in Winter

As the value of alfalfa is largely due to its faculty of yielding remunerative crops for a number of successive years without re-seeding, it is obvious that successful alfalfa growing is possible only when the alfalfa can be carried through the winters satisfactorily. It is, therefore, to the interest of every alfalfa grower to see that the crop is given every opportunity to go through the winter in the best possible condition.

Alfalfa needs taking care of in this respect. It is rather delicate by nature and is likely to suffer severely from winter injury in a cold climate unless handled in the right way. This has been demonstrated over and over again, and many a halt in the onward march of Alfalfa in Canada is due to winter-killing.

Much stress has properly been laid upon the choice of the right variety as a guarantee against failure through winter-killing, inasmuch as it has been shown that certain varieties, under trying conditions, are able to winter without injury, while others, less hardy, are either suffering badly or are being killed altogether. There can be no doubt about the importance of using the best, that is to say the most winter-resistant varieties, but on the other hand, it is a mistake to think a so-called hardy variety is always bound to winter in a perfect shape merely because it is hardy.

It is quite true that a so-called hardy variety is likely to endure adverse winter conditions more satisfactorily than a more tender variety, but even a very hardy variety may be winter-killed, if the climatic conditions are very unfavorable, or if the crop is not handled in the proper manner.

This was shown in several parts of Canada last winter where, in places,

Happy Farmer TRACTOR

Place Your Order NOW!

Let us make delivery before the spring rush sets in. Get familiar with its construction and operation before you start spring work in the field. Use it now for belt work.

"The Best Buy on the Market"

—that's what users say, and they know from experience that we make no extravagant claims for the **HAPPY FARMER**.

It has reserve power to do your hard work and do it quickly. It has a guaranteed draw-bar pull of 2,000 pounds — this is sufficient to handle any job on your farm.



Cut Labor Costs with this one-man **KEROSENE** outfit.

Specifications:

Fuel—Kerosene.
Power—Belt, 24 h.p., drawbar, 12 h.p.
Motor—Twin cylinder, 4-cycle, 750 r.p.m.
Cylinders and valves completely water-jacketed.
Ignition—Atwater Kent.
Carburetor—Special Kingston, Kerosene.
Speed—One forward, one reverse 2½ miles.
Transmission—Sliding gear, enclosed and running in oil; roller bearings.
Oil—Madison Kipp automatic, five-feed.
Steering—Automatic.

All movable parts easy to get at. The Happy Farmer is different from any other tractor in this respect—unscrewing two thumb screws enable you to remove inspection plate of motor crank case and make any adjustments to the connecting rods, wrist pins, etc., without "taking down" the motor; the same simplicity is true of every part of the Happy Farmer.

With its specially-designed twin cylinder, water-jacketed motor, it operates on Kerosene perfectly without carbon or smoke. Great power is delivered from its six-inch bore and seven-inch stroke.

Western Distributors for—

J. I. CASE PLOWS
Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd. 104 Princess St. Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

Record of progress for five years taken from Government Statement as of October 31st:—

	Deposits	Loans	Total Assets
1913	\$35,664,000	\$29,590,000	\$46,174,000
1914	33,780,000	31,284,000	44,832,000
1915	36,124,000	31,265,000	46,937,000
1916	45,830,000	34,960,000	57,266,000
1917	55,758,000	34,111,000	68,594,000
1918	60,614,000	46,114,000	74,554,000

Winnipeg, Man., Main St., Cor. McDermott Ave.

F. E. Kilvert, Manager.

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

VICTORIA B.C. CANADA'S GREAT WINTER RESORT

Mild climate, bright sunshine, with reasonable living expenses and plenty of invigorating outdoor amusement, interesting shipbuilding activity, golf and automobiling throughout the winter.

Ask Your Ticket Agent Now
Publicity Commissioner

VICTORIA, B.C.

Peace Hath Her Victories

and responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

C.P.R. FARMS
20 YEARS TO PAY

Open the way to prosperity and independence. Prairie Land \$11 to \$35 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklets and full information.

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These OVERALLS will stand the roughest kind of wear and won't fade in washing. They're made of

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Remember, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gives the wear.

Ask for overalls made of LOOK FOR THE BOOT back of the cloth to be the genuine.

Your dealer can supply you. We are makers of cloth only.

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Change Your BUGGY Into a CUTTER

Our knock-down Cutter Gear is just what you need. All wooden parts are made of selected hickory. Finished with shifting bar to take ordinary shafts or pole. Runners, 1½ in. x 1 in. square, reinforced with ½ in. steel scroll braces. Steel shoes, 1½ in. x 1 in.; length 6 ft. over all; height, 18 in.; width between raves, 28 in.; weight 50 lbs. Painted carmine and striped.



Any ordinary buggy box can be attached in a few minutes. Shipped complete ready to fit to \$13.15

Use our Runner Attachments and leave your gear on your buggy

Best and most handy runner on the market. All that is necessary is to remove wheels from buggy and put on these attachments. Strong, neat and modern. No. 1 buggy size, axle, 1 in. x 1 in. runner; raves and knees, 1 in. x 1½ in. steel shoe, 1 in. x 1 in. Painted carmine and striped. Price per set of \$14.00

No. 2 Surrey or spring wagon size, axle, 1½ in. x 1½ in. runner, raves and knees, 1½ in. x 1½ in. steel shoe, 1½ in. x 1½ in. Painted carmine and striped. Price per set \$16.50



Write for Prices on Plow Shares, Packers, Harrows, Feed Cookers, Grinders, Crushers, Saws, Etc.

The JOHN F. MCGEE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Pembina Peerless Coal

"It Burns All Night"

Second only to the Famous "Lethbridge Imperial"

ASK YOUR DEALER WHOLESALE FROM
COAL SELLERS LIMITED

Western Canada's Largest Coal Distributors

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

By Dominion Government test (1915, Department of Mines, Ottawa, report No. 331) Pembina Peerless Coal is proved to be superior in efficiency and actual heat obtained to Taber, Drumheller and Edmonton coals.

It is, without exception, the cleanest coal mined in Western Canada today. "Not a rock in a carload." It mines in big, bright, hard lumps, and positively will not clinker. If you are using a coal that clinkers, or if you have to let your fires out every few days to remove rocks, you will appreciate Pembina Peerless.

Pembina Peerless Coal is NOT an Edmonton coal. It is mined over 70 miles west of Edmonton in the Pembina Coal field, and is prepared over one of the most up-to-date plants in Western Canada. Capacity, 1,000 tons daily.

even the best and hardiest varieties were killed outright.

In order to ensure the safest possible wintering of an alfalfa field, be it a field that is only a season old or be it a well-established one, it is essential that, when the winter sets in, it should be in a position to protect itself. The best protection against winter-killing that alfalfa can get in the Canadian climate is a good blanket of snow. It follows, then, that an alfalfa field should be in shape to catch and hold what snow may fall. In other words, an alfalfa field should never be pastured down to the ground late in the fall; neither should it be cut so late in the season that there is no chance for a new growth, sufficient to catch and hold the snow. A substantial fall growth should always be left as a winter protection.

It is far more economical to leave a fall growth anywhere from eight to 12 inches than to cut that extra feed and thereby ruin the entire stand for the following years.—M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist.

Depth of Seeding

Comprehensive experiments on the effects of different depths of seeding have been concluded by the Utah Agricultural College. The chief results are as follows:—

1.—The proper depth of sowing seeds is an important factor in determining crop yields.

2.—The largest number of plants to emerge and the largest yields were usually obtained from sowing one to two inches deep.

3.—Deep seeding retarded the growth of small seeds and those having poor germinating power more than it did the larger seed.

4.—The plants usually grew faster when the seeds were sown from one to two inches deep. This rapid growth was especially noticed with the roots and is no doubt one of the primary reasons for a larger yield from shallow seedings.

5.—In general the height of the plants above ground decreased as the depth of seeding increased. The largest growth of the plants above ground never occurred from seeds sown deeper than three inches.

Urge More Irrigation

The Lethbridge Board of Trade has adopted a resolution urging that steps be taken for the extension of irrigation in Southern Alberta. The resolution reads in part as follows:—

"The agricultural conditions during 1918 again demonstrated the excellence of the assistance to farming operations in the Lethbridge district that is brought by the application of irrigation waters to our lands. The plentiful supplies of alfalfa and hay that were grown on these irrigated lands have helped considerably to improve the serious conditions that have followed from a shortage of feed for livestock.

"We respectfully urge the Dominion government to press forward with the work of providing further information regarding the availability of such waters, and of placing that information before our farmers so that ways and means may be evolved for utilizing the waters at the earliest possible date.

"We also respectfully suggest to the Alberta government that the time has arrived when, in the interests of agricultural development in this part of our province, they should take steps to assist our farmers to form such organizations as will be necessary to make effective use of these irrigation waters."

Clearing Rough Land

I am writing today to give you my experience in clearing brush land. In the first place the brush must be cut and be burnt off; then we use a 24-inch plow, called an engine brush plow, which weighs 1,300 pounds, and is strong enough to take out any willow that rows in Alberta, we pull it with a 12-25 H.P. Kerosene tractor, plowing anywhere from four inches to 12 inches in depth as required. One man walks behind and operates the plow. When coming near a large bunch of willow roots he lets the plow down deep in the ground. This he does for two reasons, first the root is easier taken out that way; second, it is cut low enough to never give any further trouble.

It must be remembered that an engine will not work satisfactorily in

brush land if the ground is too wet. There being no soil makes it easier for the wheels to slip and go down. I have found that after harvest is the best time to break the brush patches as the ground is dry enough by that time to give the engine a good foot-hold. After the land is broken the next problem is to get rid of the abundant crop of roots. To shorten the cost of this operation I made a large A-shaped drag, which is made of 6x6 fir timber. The sides are about 12 feet long and are plated with angle steel on the bottom front edges giving it a good square cutting edge which does a great deal towards levelling the land as well as turning out the roots, breaking them up and knocking the earth out of them. This drag has 20 one-inch square steel teeth in it, ten on each side, and is about ten feet wide at the back. We hitch four horses to it and drive crosswise of the plowing as it is the best way to get the roots out.

I read some time ago in The Guide where some one in Saskatchewan was writing telling how they got rid of the roots after plowing. They hired foreigners to grub them out with grub hoes. The heavy drag will turn out more roots in a day than ten men can and besides do a lot of cultivating at the same time. I have seen my four horses pull their best some times to turn the larger slabs of willow out of their bed. It is certainly the best way that I know of to get rid of the roots. I have lent it to some of my neighbors and they say it is a great saving of labor as well as giving the land considerable cultivation.—D. A. McDougall, Alta.

NEW FARMER'S PUBLICATIONS

"The Gas Engine," second edition, by A. C. Campbell. This 52-page, fully illustrated bulletin covers the construction and operation of the different types of gas engines fully. A table of "Gas Engine Troubles" and their causes is given. Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.

"Red Clover Seed and its Impurities," by John R. Daymond, B.A., a 20-page pamphlet with illustrations of weed seeds commonly found in clover seed and of screens by which they can be removed. Contains also remarks on the growing of clover seed and on the application of the Seed Control Act to timothy, red clover, alfalfa and alsike seed. Seed Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"Cheese and Butter-making," by the Staff of the Dairy School, Guelph, Ont. Of special interest to cheese and butter makers. Also contains an article on home butter-making. Covers manufacture of butter, cheese and ice cream thoroughly, with considerable attention to dairy machinery. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

"Getting Rid of Stumps," a Wisconsin bulletin on the removal of large and small stumps, with illustrations of manufactured and home-made stump-pulling and stump-pulling machines in operation. Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

"Clearing Land," U.S. Farmers Bulletin 974, also covers fully the clearing of cut, over and brush land thoroughly, both by mechanical means and the use of explosives. Division of Publications, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

"The Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal," by staff members of the Ontario Agricultural College. Discusses contamination of wells, types of wells, pumps, water systems for houses and barns, construction of dry and chemical closets, septic tanks, etc., with scientific explanations of the operation of sewage disposal systems. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

"Reports of Dairymen's Association of Ontario, 1917." Contains addresses at the conventions of the two Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, which give valuable information on dairying that applies equally in Western Canada. Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

War-Casualties of the Nations

In the following table of figures showing the number of men in arms, the lives lost and the total casualties, the totals for Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Germany are official. The other totals are estimates, based on the best available information:—

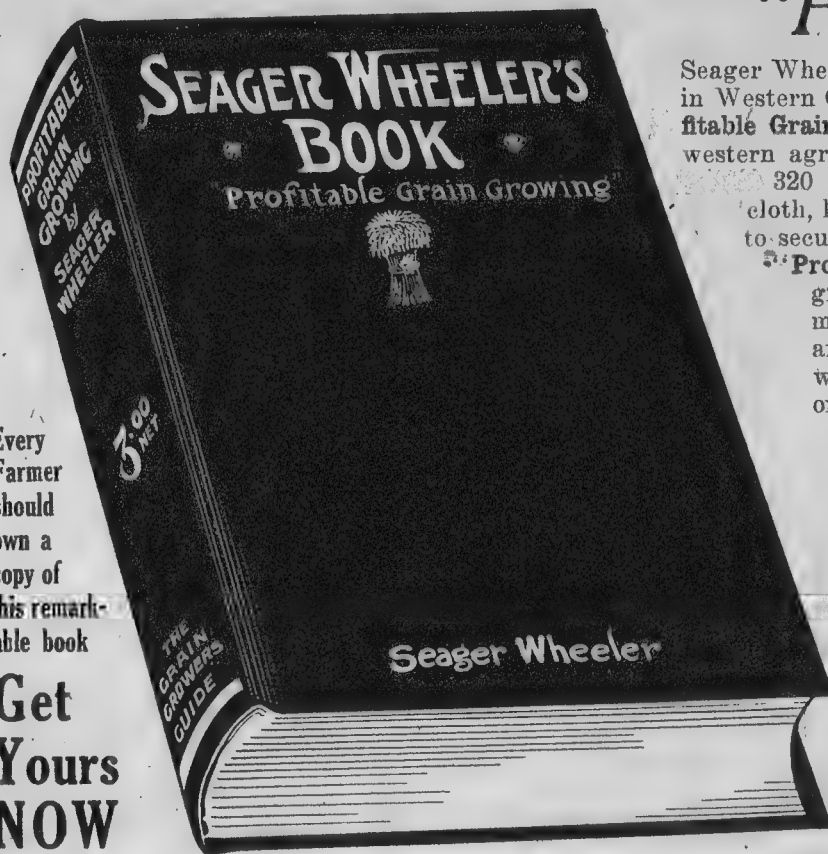
	Men in Arms	Lives Lost	Total Casualties
United States	8,764,700	59,169	256,117
Great Britain	7,500,000	58,665	3,049,991
France	6,000,000	1,100,000	4,000,000
Italy	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000
Russia	14,000,000	8,500,000	5,000,000
Belgium	350,000	50,000	300,000
Serbia	300,000	150,000	200,000
Rumania	600,000	200,000	300,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,540,000	4,000,000
Aus. Hungary	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000	250,000	750,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	50,000	200,000
Totals	58,514,700	10,091,834	24,534,100

SEAGER WHEELER

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We believe that "Profitable Grain Growing" will be worth \$1,000 in hard cash to each and every individual farmer who grows 100 acres or more of wheat annually and will utilize the information in it. As a consequence, instead of offering this unusual book for sale, we are going to distribute it in such a manner as will make it possible for every individual to secure a copy whether there is any spare cash available or not. **A Book of Greatest Value to Western Farmers. The Book You Cannot Buy. The Book every person can secure without Cost.**

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THE REASON? His Grain is of better quality

Seager Wheeler's wheat has established world records for yields. 82 bushels per acre on a small field; 54 1-3 bushels per acre on a field of 1,000 acres.

WHY? His improved strains will produce more bushels

Seager Wheeler says, "The yield of wheat per acre can be increased ten bushels per acre through the use of improved strains of seed."

Seager Wheeler KNOWS

Seager Wheeler's Seed, the kind that carries off International Championships and establishes World Record yields, is being distributed by **The Grain Growers' Guide**.

This use of this seed will help **YOU** put more bushels in **YOUR** bins and more bank notes in **YOUR** pocketbook.

We know you will be convinced if you will try it out on your own farm.

Seed a Test Acre with Guide Seed in 1919. We will Furnish the Seed and Pay

\$500.00 In Cash

To the person producing the most bushels on a single acre of land

Full details of The Guide's plan for supplying its readers with the most highly developed, heavy-yielding strains of seed and how \$2,500 in cash will be distributed in 1919 for test plots, will be found in the last issue (December 11) of The Grain Growers' Guide. If you did not see this look it up and **READ IT**. If you have misplaced your copy, or desire additional copies of this announcement fill in the coupon in the corner and mail to us **TODAY**. We will forward the additional copies by return of post.

You do not have to invest one cent. Under any circumstances you would have the seed. Some person will win the \$500 prize. Why not send in a reservation for 90 pounds of this seed **NOW**.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

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Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

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This Bank is desirous of assisting farmers to acquire livestock and is prepared to give careful consideration to applications for loans for this purpose.

Have You Safeguarded
Your Estate?Thousands of estates have been lost through
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honest and sincere—were not used to dealing with
the particular kind of property entrusted to them.The modern executor is a trust company.
Write for our booklets.National Trust Company
Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

ALLAN S. BOND,
Assistant ManagerD. H. COOPER,
ManagerFour Bits
Of This Goodly Earth

- 1—A 2,500-acre farm between Brandon and Pelly, with large cultivation, good buildings and frontage on Little Saskatchewan. Ideal place. Only \$30 per acre.
- 2—A 640-acre farm, five miles from Otterburne, largely cultivated, 11-roomed house on concrete foundation, fair outbuildings, all fenced and cross fenced, flowing well, cheese factory across the road. A snap at \$25 per acre.
- 3—An 800-acre farm, on which is C.P.R. station of Lydiatt, 25 miles east of Winnipeg; Brokenhead River runs through northeast corner; large cultivation, fair buildings and fencing. Excellent value at \$35 per acre. Hard to beat this proposition anywhere.
- 4—A 640-acre farm, practically all under cultivation, splendid house, two fire places, bath room, etc., hot air heating, fine outbuildings and well. Southeast of Regina in a district where improved lands are selling at \$60 per acre. A give away at \$65 per acre.

All of above belong to estates under our administrative care and must be sold to close up these estates. Terms easy.

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346 Main Street, Winnipeg

N.B.—Send for our land lists which contain equally attractive offerings.

Estates, Agencies, Trusts

receive the attention of our officers and staff, specially
qualified by knowledge and experience for this purpose.
Assets are carefully looked after and realized so as to
produce the best results. Records are systematically
kept, statements promptly rendered and money distrib-
uted without unnecessary delay. Write or call for
information.Union Trust Company
LIMITEDMain and Lombard Streets,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Business and Finance

THESE are indications that in this country we are about to see renewed activities by fraudulent promoters of various kinds who will spread their get-rich-quick lures to entrap credulous and unwary holders of Victory bonds.

These unscrupulous schemers, who exercise great ingenuity in devising their bait for unsuspecting investors, have for some time been busy in the United States, scheming to swindle the holders of Victory bonds.

These knaves regard other people's savings as a harvest ready for them to reap by means of propositions conceived in fraud, which hold out promises of huge dividends.

The favorite plea in the announcements of these sharpers, designed to mislead the unsuspecting gullible person whom they hope to make their victims, is that government bonds can easily be made to yield a far greater return than the rate of interest which they carry.

The swindlers announce that they will take over Victory bonds or Liberty bonds, whether wholly paid for or partially paid for, and will allow what has been paid in on them to stand as cash invested in their get-rich-quick schemes. Needless to say, it is only "bearer" bonds to which this offer applies; as it is only "bearer" bonds which these knaves can turn into cash without danger or trouble. Registered bonds, of course, present serious obstacles to them.

Canada's War Finances

The minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, has forwarded to the premier, Sir Robert Borden, who is in London, full particulars as to the war expenditure of Canada and as to the annual burden upon the Dominion which will result from the war.

The total expenditure of Canada is estimated at \$1,068,000,000 up to November 30 last. To March 31 next it is estimated at \$1,290,000,000.

To this estimate should be added the amount of war outlay, which will be incurred after March 31, 1919, which may exceed \$300,000,000.

The pension load is estimated at \$30,000,000 per year and probably more.

Canada's net debt at March 31, 1914, was \$336,000,000. The net debt to March 31, 1919, is estimated at \$1,500,000,000, that is, one billion and a half.

In this connection it is to be noted that Canada will have large claims for indirect or consequential damage as well as those arising out of the raids of German submarines upon Canadian fishing vessels. The final advertising for claims of this nature is now being done by the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

As to Oil Allurements

The following warning against the alluring bait spread by swindling schemers who are out to gather in the savings of unwary individuals too ready in believing glowing promises of big returns is from the Chicago Tribune. It is soundly sensible advice:—

"The lure of the big dividends paid by various new oil promotions is attracting the savings of wage workers. Many of these small investors have suffered losses during the last three or four years through listening to promises of enormous profits from investments in insurance, motor and film promotions. These promises were not fulfilled and the victims, becoming a little wary of profits that are far in the future, are turning to something that they think will give quick results.

"The feature of these oil stocks that is so attractive to the small investor is the dividends. Shares paying anywhere from six to 36 per cent. a year are offered at prices to make the yield 15 to 30 per cent.

"The big dividends make the investment hazardous, even if the undertaking has merit. Somebody gets a commission of 20 or 25 per cent. for selling the stock, and when that is deducted, capital which the company obtains will be costing it

anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent. a year—if it continues to pay dividends. Evidently such a rate for money means disaster unless extraordinarily good fortune in finding oil intervenes. Exceptionally good fortune comes to very few companies, and they cannot be picked out in advance."

Manitoba's Farm Loan System

The Commissioner of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, Lachlan McNeill, has reported to the Manitoba Government that up to the close of the fiscal year of the association, on November 30, there had been loaned to farmers a total of \$2,000,950. This money is advanced at six per cent.

Loaning under this new plan was begun in June, 1917, and the method has therefore been under trial for a year and a half only. The Free Press says: "Money has been put out faster than was expected. In the future the government will be satisfied if new loans are made at the rate of one million dollars a year."

Owing to the stock feature of the scheme, the actual rate which is being paid by the borrowers is near six and a quarter per cent. It is possible that the actual rate will figure out less than six per cent.

A Steady Flow Into the Treasury

Mr. MacNeill states that in response to persistent advertising there has been a steady flow into the treasury. Five per cent. bonds are being bought and there is a considerable amount of money on deposit at four per cent. The aggregate of money received from the public in this way, it is considered, will increase from year to year. Even during the Victory Loan campaign there were considerable purchases of the Manitoba five per cents. Mr. MacNeill called the attention of depositors to the value of Victory bonds, but a percentage of the callers preferred the local security even at the lower interest rate.

Maps have been prepared showing in colors the inspections made in the province in connection with loans, which indicate that the entire province has been covered. Applications are still coming forward in considerable volume. Payments have been very well met. There are now about a dozen employees in connection with the work of the association.

New Branch Banks in the West

As noted in The Guide of last week, new branch banks have been opened in the prairie provinces at the rate of more than one a day since the cessation of actual hostilities when the armistice was signed, on November 11.

During the continuance of the war there was an agreement among the banks that no new offices were to be opened except by general consent. This understanding was in the main carefully observed, and the net gain in the number of branches in Canada in the four years of the war was only 17.

One of the reasons why action was deferred in the war was that staffs were depleted. Hundreds of clerks from these institutions enlisted, and many managers and other higher officers. Large numbers of young women have been taken into the service of the banks, but the work of the existing branches was carried on with difficulty and extension was almost impossible.

Comparatively few of the young men who went to Europe from the banks have yet returned, but the agreed ban on the opening of new branches has been raised. The result is a very active competition to secure locations, and in some cases two or more banks have gone into communities where one office would be sufficient, and these matters are now under adjustment.

The area to be covered is so large and the number of promising openings so great that there is no great reason for overlapping, or for undue competition. There are still many communities where a bank would be welcome and where no facilities are provided.

Total Money Cost of the War

It is now estimated that the total money cost of the war to all the nations engaged in it is \$200,000,000,000. That is to say, two hundred billions of dollars.

This total, like an astronomical dia-

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000
Capital Paid-Up.....14,000,000
Reserve Funds.....15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-President and Managing Director,
E. L. Pease.
General Manager, C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Central Western Branches,
Robert Campbell.

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Special care given to Savings Accounts,
which may be opened by depositing \$1.00
and upwards at any branch.

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Owing to our numerous branches through-
out Canada, we are able to make collec-
tions at a minimum cost.

The First Step

for young men and women
starting life is to make a
habit of saving. Our

Systematic Investment Plan

encourages systematic saving.
By means of it you become the
owner of sound securities, yield-
ing from six per cent. to ten
per cent., paying for them in
small monthly instalments,
meantime receiving all divi-
dends. At any time you may
sell. Accounts under this plan
are not subject to margin calls.

Write today for folder "E,"
which gives full particulars.

J.M. Robinson & Sons

Established 1889

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Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Bond and Debenture Corporation OF CANADA LIMITED

Dealers in

VICTORY BONDS

And Other High-Grade

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

802 Union Trust Bldg. Winnipeg

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan.

H. O. POWELL, General Manager.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared
to receive applications to lease lands, for
hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits
for one season may also be obtained. For
particulars apply:—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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Oats
Frosted

Two-thirds of the Oat samples we
have tested show frost. Good
seed scarcest in years. Get the
facts of the situation in our
condensed catalogue and price list
of farm seeds; thoroughly cleaned;
rigidly tested for germination; shipped
subject to your approval. Investigate
MAXP, SUPP and WIND BRANDS,
each sold on its merits and priced
accordingly.

HARRIS McPARDEN SEED CO. LTD.
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

tance, is beyond the power of the human
mind to grasp.

Let us try to go at it in a different
way, by breaking it up into units which
the mind can take hold of.

If it were to be paid off by an army of
200,000,000 workers receiving on the
average \$1,000 each per annum, their
incomes for one year would just cancel
the debt.

Each and every one of the 1,628,890,000
of people dwelling on the earth may be
said to owe about \$125 as a result of this
world war.

The inhabitants of Europe number
about 500,000,000 people, and there most
of the debt was incurred, and there most
of it will be paid. Based on that popula-
tion, this war debt is equivalent to \$400
on the head of each and every inhabitant
of Europe.

The total debt of Canada was some-
thing over \$1,000,000,000 on October
last, and the whole war debt is two
hundred times one billion dollars.

It would take about \$10,000,000,000
in excess of the entire wealth of the
United States to defray the immense sum.

The entire wealth of the world, which
is placed at about \$667,000,000,000,
would only pay this war expenditure three
times over, leaving \$67,000,000,000.

At five per cent. the annual interest
bill on the expenditure for the world's
war would equal \$10,000,000,000.

Milling Companies' Profits

In connection with the other informa-
tion which has recently come before the
public, showing the profits of the milling
companies, it is to be noted that an extra
10 per cent. bonus, payable in Victory
bonds, has been declared by the Maple
Leaf Milling Co. If the quarterly
dividend of three and a half per cent. is
maintained, the common stock of this
company will earn 24 per cent. for the
current fiscal year.

The Clumsy Copper

A Chatham reader of the Toronto
Globe writes objecting to Canada's
clumsy cent pieces. He handles a great
quantity of "coppers" and refers to one
day's experience in wrapping \$24 worth
and adds:—

"Among them was \$10 in American
coppers, which weighed three pounds. I
then weighed \$10 worth of Canadian
coppers; they weighed six and a quarter
pounds, including wrappers. The Ameri-
can coin weighs only half that of the
Canadian, yet it buys just as much in
trade in this country. This is a useless
waste of copper. The Canadian coin is
awkward and clumsy to carry in one's
pocket. The government should call
them all in, put them in the melting pot
and coin a new coin just half the size.
I am satisfied that 100 per cent. of the
people would be glad to see the change,
and the copper saved would be money
in the treasury."

British War Bonds Boom

In Great Britain from the beginning of
the war the policy that has been followed
with regard to the national war bonds
has been to keep them continuously on
sale. As each issue has come out it has
been placed on sale, without any date
being fixed on which subscriptions would
cease to be received. There were no
"drives" as in this country and in the
United States.

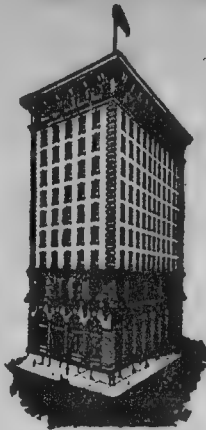
In this connection it is of interest to
note that sales of Great Britain's national
war bonds in the first week following
the armistice were more than \$137,000,000,
against a stipulated quota of \$125,000,000
weekly. This result, thinks a London
financial journal, was "due in no small
measure to the special 'Thanksgiving
weeks' organized by the War Savings
Committee."

Germany's Money Panic

The demands made for currency by
bank depositors and others in Germany
had ceased several months ago to be a
financial, and become a mechanical,
problem. That is to say, the physical
problem of turning out the paper money
was what the banks had principally to
cope with. A writer in Germany, under
date of November, sent a letter describing
the situation, which was published in the
London Times. In the course of it he
wrote:—

"The panic demand for paper money
continues, and every possible measure,
even to recalling skilled note-printing
workmen from the army, is being taken
to meet it."

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office: WINNIPEG
Total Assets over \$140,000,000
Deposits over \$110,000,000

Loans for Livestock

To good farmers living in the vicinity of its rural
Branches, the Union Bank is prepared to make
loans on reasonable terms for the purpose of pur-
chasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.
Consult the local manager for particulars.

Paid-Up Capital.....\$ 5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed.....\$140,000,000.00

THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA

Draw on Your Customers



through the Merchants Bank. With
Branches in all parts of Canada, and corres-
pondents abroad, this Bank is in a position
to present Drafts promptly, have them
accepted, and collect payment, with the
least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this
matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta,
8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec
serves Rural Canada most effectively.
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Head Office: WINNIPEG

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Representatives Wanted For This District—Farmers Preferred

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Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortiza-
tion System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by
equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to
lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred
by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

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Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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Saskatchewan Branch:

REGINA, SASK.

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after you have paid for your Victory Bond?
Open a Savings Account with us, and continue saving. You can deal with us by mail.
We pay 4% on Call Deposits; 4½% on Time Deposits.

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Resident Inspector at Moose Jaw, S. E. WILLIAMS, P.O. Box 100, 310 Hammond Building
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS

National Problems of Canada

Discussed at Annual Meeting of the Bank of Montreal

Sir Vincent Meredith, President, Dealt with the Difficult Problems of Increased Taxation—Bank will Open Branch in Paris, France—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager, Pointed Out that there never was a Time when country was in more need of a sane Financial Policy

Montreal.—The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal held at the head office took on many of the features of a national gathering.

The Bank, by its position, had played a principal part in directing the country throughout the trying conditions of the war period and at the meeting Sir Vincent Meredith, the president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, took up the problems that Canada must necessarily face during the post-bellum period. The addresses at the Bank of Montreal annual always have a special bearing on the events of the day, but this year, perhaps more than ever before, they contained references of the utmost interest and benefit to every business man in Canada.

Everywhere there prevailed a strong belief that Canada was in an excellent position to grapple with the difficulties of the period of readjustment.

Problems of Canada

Sir Vincent Meredith, the president, dealt particularly with the problems immediately ahead of the country. The most important, Sir Vincent pointed out, was how the country was to meet the interest on the vast debt of possibly \$1,800,000,000, which would exist after the war. Increased production would relieve the country of a portion of its burden and this, with strict economy and growing population, would in time adjust the difficulties of the country.

Taxation cannot easily be lessened and may be increased, added Sir Vincent. A levy on capital, advocated in some quarters, must only result in the stifling of individual incentive and enterprise and the penalizing of industry, self-denial and thrift. Taxing capital to the point of unemployment in industrial enterprise would involve unemployment of labor and produce serious consequences. If placed principally on consumption, the burden of taxation is distributed.

The New Conditions

With the cessation of hostilities, the cancellation of munitions, contracts has begun and the adaption of war industries to peace conditions will doubtless bring about a check with possible dislocation of business but these adverse factors should prove transitory.

If Canada is to share in the business opportunities during the period of reconstruction, the banks must stand ready to arrange liberal and probably long-term lines of credit providing the necessary funds from their own resources or availing themselves of rediscount with the Dominion government.

As the war ends, all signs point to a great demand for capital for reconstruction, refunding and replacement purposes and interest rates in consequence will in all probability rule high for some time to come.

With particular reference to the affairs of the Bank, Sir Vincent announced that the distribution to the shareholders would now take the form of a straight dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, instead of a dividend of ten per cent. and a bonus of two per cent. With a view of enabling Canada to be closely in touch with the affairs in France during the period of reconstruction the Bank was also making arrangements for the opening of a branch in Paris.

Sane Financial Policy

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, dealt more especially with the growth and development of the business of the Bank and financial conditions in the principal centres of the world. Sir Frederick pointed out that there never was a time when Canada was more in need of sound economic thinking and a sane financial policy as at present.

With the acquisition of the Bank of British North America the resources of the Bank now totalled \$558,418,546, of which \$34,468,388, belonged to the shareholders and \$523,945,262, was entrusted to the care of the Bank by the public. It was worthy of note that the Bank's total assets are now as great as were the combined total assets of all the Canadian Chartered Banks 17 years ago.

The Bank ever kept before it its duty to its depositors and shareholders. At the same time the Bank had a further duty, national in nature, in financing established business and in fostering the young industries of the Dominion. For these various purposes the power of the Bank was greater than ever before while its position had never been stronger or more elastic. It was of interest to point out that while the cost of everything else had risen the public had paid no higher rate of interest for banking accommodation than before the war.

As regards the outlook in the country, Sir Frederick said:—

"It will bear repeating that Canada possesses all the attributes of a great nation, excepting population. The crying necessity of the hour is for increased production. This cannot be fully achieved without immigration. We have room and opportunity for many millions of farmers and for a good class of labor to develop our mineral wealth and our fisheries and to convert our great forests into lumber and into pulp and paper. One sure way of attracting such immigration is to make living in Canada cheap. To attain this object there must be an end to the public and private extravagance of the past."

Business is Good

Sir Vincent Meredith said in part:—

"The business of the Bank has been well maintained during the year. In view of possible government financing and the somewhat uncertain outlook at home and abroad, we have consistently set our faces against over expansion which is to be deprecated under existing conditions. While giving our customers all reasonable accommodation required and taking up many new desirable accounts, we have maintained a strong liquid position, continuing a well-considered policy of the Bank; a policy which in the past as now, has added materially to the Bank at home and abroad and of Canadian finance generally.

"Turning to the British finance, two outstanding features during the year were: First, the success of the system of continuous borrowing by means of the five per cent. Nations War Bonds, which were made available to investors at all times on application. This plan yielded the huge sum of £1,200,000,000 from daily subscriptions and

avoided the unsettling of the money market which invariably attended the placing of great war loans. Notwithstanding this remarkable response of the investing public, deposits held by the banks in England are actually larger than a year ago.

"The second feature is the amalgamation of some of the more important banks in Great Britain, resulting in a closer co-operation between the Imperial Treasury and the banks in meeting and solving the financial problems with which the country was faced.

Change Policy Slightly

"The question of opening branches in foreign countries to participate in the business that may arise in connection with reconstruction requirements abroad is one that has received considerable attention from your directors. Following the policy of many English banks, we have deemed it prudent to refrain from establishing branches at points far afield where Canadian capital would be required in local and possible competitive industries, preferring rather to strengthen and extend our relations with foreign banking houses and to retain their good-will, thereby conserving our resources for the assistance and encouragement of home trade. In this connection it may be well to mention that we propose presently to establish an agency of the bank in Paris, not for the purpose of loaning Canadian funds but to supply necessary banking facilities to Canadians traveling abroad and to further the interests of Canada generally in France.

"Sooner or later we in this country will without doubt have to meet foreign trade competition of cheap and skilled labor together with advantageous transportation facilities, to a more pronounced extent than Canada has yet experienced. If this competition is to be effectively coped with the increased efficiency, co-operation and co-ordination to which I have referred are essential. Our best energies must be directed to greatly increased production of our basic, agricultural and other great natural resources. In this way, and by strict economy in government, municipal and personal expenditures, a solution can be found of our difficulties of exchanges, the maintenance of our favorable trade balance and the payment of our war debt. Otherwise, we must look for a shrinkage in business, to be followed by the readjustment of the scale of wages for labor and of the prices of all commodities.

"We shall undoubtedly for some years have to pay in relatively high taxation the price of our devotion and patriotism, but I am confident this will be done uncomplainingly, in the belief that all present and prospective difficulties can and will be overcome."

Stood Strain Well

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor said in part: "The ease with which financial Canada has met the stress of war conditions has been favorably commented upon abroad. At home one bears no expression of surprise at the stable financial conditions in the Dominion."

"The real basis of that stability is a banking system that has proved most efficient in peace times and, with the facilities accorded by the Minister of Finance, has withstood the severe test of war times. The system as it stands is without doubt adequate to meet any possible demands arising during the reconstruction period and for many years thereafter.

"The anticipated disturbance in bank deposits resulting from domestic government war loans has subsided, and was to be expected.

Seeing that the proceeds of such loans remain in the country, the money, of necessity, finds its ultimate way back to the banks through one channel or another; and therefore the loanable capital of the banks is, in the long run, undiminished. On the other hand, the strength of the banker's position lies largely in his command of numerous small deposits. The volume of deposits has increased by many millions, but the number has not grown proportionately. Our own deposits are now \$569,727,811.96, as compared with \$330,795,890.72 a year ago. This sum includes \$48,950,000 Bank of British North America money. As usual, we have certain large deposits of special character. The increase in our savings deposits is reasonably satisfactory.

Rates Not Increased

"As regards profits an impression exists that these war years have been unusually fruitful for the banks. The reply is that when adequate provision has been made for unknown future rates for taxation in Canada and elsewhere, for the increased cost of administration, for heavy depreciation in even the most gilt-edged securities, it may be stated without reservation that the net results are none too ample for safety. I would emphasize another point, viz., that while the cost of everything else has risen, the public have paid no higher rate of interest for banking accommodation than before the war."

"After passing through the inevitable period of economic confusion which all countries must endure, that country of boundless wealth and virility, the United States, the only great power, by the way, to emerge from the war better off financially, may probably enter upon an area of unprecedented expansion and development. Canada must share in such prosperity independently of the part we hope to take in supplying Europe's reconstruction and regular demands. Meanwhile, there never was a time when our country was more in need of sound economic thinking and sane financial policy."

"Our New York and London offices have been invaluable channels for international transactions during the war."

"In London, the important banking events of the year have been a series of bank amalgamations regarded by those competent to judge as wise preparation for foreign trade competition after the war."

"The Dominion has been penalized during the past year by a heavy premium on New York funds. This new condition is a matter of wide-spread interest."

"In theory, there are four ways in which this onerous penalty can be removed: by increased exports; by reduced imports; by paying in gold; or, by borrowing in outside markets. None of these remedies are at hand, but with the return of peace, Canada should at least be able to float public loans in New York. Then also we can hope for better things so far as imports and exports are concerned. Also there is on balance a large amount owing our government by the Imperial government and \$200,000,000 is owing the Banks of Canada by the Imperial government, representing wheat and munition purposes. In due course, these combined amounts will aid the exchange situation. The premium in question should, therefore, diminish sooner or later to a point that will be immaterial. Meantime it discourages the importation of non-essentials from the United States, and the investment of Canadian funds in American and foreign securities."—Advertisement.



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Utmost in Durability

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REGINA - SASK.

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Phone Main 2090

Power Farming Short Courses

Why a Course Should be taken by Every Operator

By Ino. J. Wright

WE cannot but realize that the gas engine and tractor short-course has proved a great factor in the successful operation of the farm gas tractor. It is true that there has been and are operators worthy of praise who never heard a lecture on gas engines in their lives. They are not in the majority, however, and most of them have learned by hard knocks on the thorny road of experience, knocks that often meant expensive repairs and lost time.

The different tractor companies have long appreciated the value of the short-course as a means to instruct their purchasers in the care and operation of the gas engine. They were faced by the insurmountable fact that their reputation was staked on the efficiency of the product, which in turn was dependent on the knowledge and ability of the operator.

The increasing popularity of the short-course is ample proof that the value of instruction is being realized to a greater extent as time passes. No longer is it deemed advisable to try and operate an engine by luck and leave success to the element of chance.

Possibly there are some people who doubt the ability of the gas engine short-course to turn out efficient tractor operators, believing that the time and equipment are too limited to deal with the subject in a thorough manner.

The Student's Responsibility

If such there be, I cannot share their contention. It has been my good fortune to view a few short-courses at short range, as well as have the acquaintance of several who have taken a course at some time or other during the past few years; and, to say the least, the results of the instruction have proved very gratifying when put in practical use. On the other hand, it would be folly to believe that everyone who attends a short-course will be operators par excellence.

The value of the course is sometimes detracted from because the student does not realize that an effort is required on his part to acquire the instruction given.

There are a few who have reached the height of their ambition when they can get onto a tractor, push one lever forward, pull another backward, and steer the tractor up and down the street before a crowd of spectators, having no thought as to their ability to keep that or any other tractor in going order. I remember once hearing gas-engine courses in general thoroughly condemned because a young fellow who had attended a course was unable to start an engine he had been called to start after it had bent out the regular operator.

We must look beyond a few such cases as this to see the real service that the short-course is rendering to those who earnestly desire to have knowledge at their disposal that will enable them to care for and operate a gas engine or tractor in an intelligent and efficient manner. The course is provided for the student with his interest in view, and on him rests the responsibility of making it a success so far as he is individually concerned.

The demand for operators has never been so far from being met as at the present time. With the thousands of new tractors which are continually being put into use this year, and the great depletion that has taken place in the number of operators ordinarily available, owing to many of these men having joined the motor transport service and the aviation corps, realizing that they have qualifications that enabled them to render special service to their country, it will be necessary to use some means to train those who are going to man these tractors if we are to realize, to the greatest possible extent, our greater production efforts.

The itinerant courses in the rural districts are especially commendable at the present time in view of the labor scarcity. Many who could not leave home to attend an agricultural college short-course in one of the big centres or a short-course given by a tractor

company, can, by putting forth a little extra effort, arrange their work so as to allow them to attend a course in their home town.

It can also be said that it creates an atmosphere of co-operation and helpfulness in a neighborhood by bringing people together, which is not possible where they meet as strangers and then scatter again in a short time to different parts of the country far and wide.

Proper Instruction Valuable

It is not possible to estimate even in part the value of instruction in gas engine operation to the country at large. The failure of success of a single tractor may not be of great moment, except to those directly concerned, but taking the aggregate into account we cannot but realize the magnitude of the results obtained or lost.

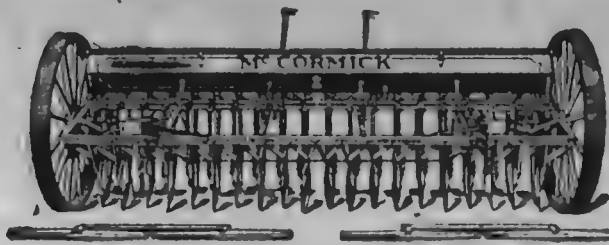
Besides providing a profitable means of instruction, the short-course brings to the notice of the student the latest improvements in gas engines, tractors and equipment. It not infrequently happens that some of the new and more up-to-date apparatus can be fitted on to an old engine and remedy for all time some point that has been a prolific source of trouble. In some cases the student, after attending the course, is able to correct something in his engine that has caused him much annoyance of which he himself has been the author, because of his limited knowledge, or possibly he has been trying to correct the trouble at some point that was not directly responsible for its production.

One of the advantages derived, and not the least, is the self-reliance with which the student becomes imbued as a result of the instruction. We find some who fear to make the necessary adjustments to compensate for wear, even if they think it might be necessary, lest they disturb something they might not be able to properly replace, and which possibly would interfere with that very indefinite and mysterious something that makes the wheels go around. Our friend in this predicament derives no greater benefit, however, than he who has an overwhelming desire to see inside every time the motor begins to miss a little, and looks terribly surprised when the expert who comes to straighten things out says it is a very reliable engine and explains that it works much better without water in the carburetor, and if the ignition occurs at the end of the compression stroke instead of the exhaust stroke, as he has just found it.

The short-course gives the boys on the farm an interesting and beneficial holiday, taking them away for a few weeks from the daily grind; and, what is more important, it educates the farm boy for the farm in a way that will make farming more profitable and more desirable, a better place to live and labor.

Good as many short-courses are, they are not beyond the possibility of improvement. Perhaps as great an improvement as could be made is in a class composed of some who know little or nothing of the gas engine, and others who have a fair knowledge of the subject, all being given lectures in a body at the same time. The instructor is talking over the heads of a portion of the class, using terms too far advanced for their knowledge, leading a few to think that the intricacies of the gas engine are incomprehensible, or he is giving them suitable rudimentary matter, but which is as old lore to the remainder of the class and of no benefit to them.

This I believe could be remedied by grading the class into groups or sections, according to their ability. The objection might be raised that no one would be in the position to judge as to the ability of each individual entered for the course because at this period instructors and students would be strangers to each other. This could be solved by the use of query sheets containing a number of questions pertaining to the gas engine, the understanding being that each student should not accept or seek any aid in filling in his



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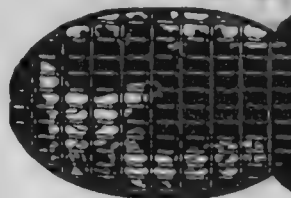
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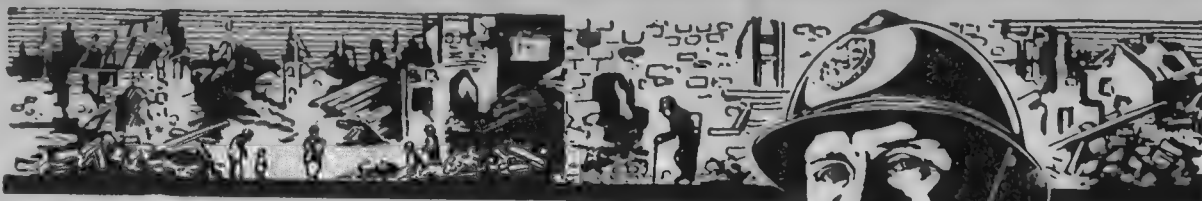
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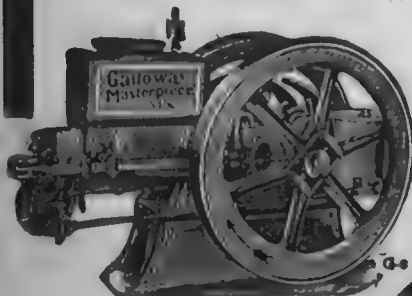
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sheet, but do it himself as far as his knowledge enabled him. From this it would be possible to ascertain what section each one should be placed in to derive the greatest benefit. One section could be devoted to instruction in elementary principles, while the other, composed of those who had had experience and possibly previous instruction, would be an advanced course, taking up, for instance, such subjects as ignition, carburetion of heavy fuel, valves, etc. This method of handling the classes would undoubtedly give greater benefits to a greater number, as well as to give the instructor an opportunity to specialize in certain phases of the work in which he found the members of the section to be efficient. Locating the cause of any trouble and repairing same, are both subjects that could well be given more attention. An operator who is not proficient in both cannot remain long in the game.

Although nearly every course includes practical instruction in belt lacing, gasket fitting, babbitting and a few in forge work, practically none take up soldering. This is a useful and simple operation, not difficult to learn, and is a valuable accomplishment for a mechanic to acquire. I have seen a cooling water tank of an engine taken seven miles to town to have a very small leak repaired because the operator had not the ability to solder.

For practical work the equipment could be improved by having motors mounted on substantial stands in place of having so many complete tractors. This would be particularly advantageous where courses are held in winter in a cold climate, and where tractors cannot very well be used owing to deep snow. The motors could be put into a warm place where it would be possible to make much better use of them than in a snow-drift, with the mercury down out of sight.


Some instructors are prone to give theory too much time and prominence. There are some things we must accept on the theory. But a definite line of cleavage is so frequently established between practice and theory that we cannot accept it in its entirety. Theory and technicalities may occupy a large sphere in the laboratory or designing room, but they have an exceedingly small place in the make-up of the practical operator. Too much has been said and written relating to internal-combustion engines that is utterly impossible of practical application.

The greatest fault that can be found with short-courses is that there are not enough of them. The need for instruction is great, and the results are not a matter of speculation. May we have more and better primary and advanced courses for all gas engine and tractor owners and prospective owners who wish to become efficient operators. May we see the day when the manufacturers' greatest liability, the unsuccessful operator, will belong to the past. Then there will be fewer expensive repair bills, fewer experts travelling thousands of miles annually to do needless work, fewer disgruntled engine owners, greater efficiency, better satisfaction and more engines. We should not esteem instruction to the detriment of experience; each is a component part of the competent operator's ability. Instruction and experience are both links in the chain on which is hung success, and the former is more often the weak if not the missing link.

It is pleasing to note that more attention is being given to instruction.



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Furs and Trapping

Getting Ready to Trap

In going out on any trapping expedition the trapper should use good judgment in deciding how many traps he shall take with him. This depends on his facilities for carrying and tending to the traps. Over a given territory one man can tend to between 100 and 200 traps, but this is supposing he can set them out a number at a time and does not have to carry all at once.

If the trapper intends going into a new section and must carry all his traps along with his other camp necessities, he should not attempt to take more than 80 small-to-medium-sized traps with him. Should he be trapping on streams where he travels by boat or in a country where he travels by horse and wagon, it is efficient for the trapper to take all the traps he can tend.

Traps are perhaps the most important part of the trapping equipment. In selecting them, the light, strong ones should be chosen. The "quality" trap is always a better purchase than the "cheap" trap, for the cheap trap breaks easily or gets out of working order and loses many valuable furs which the better trap catches.

Every trapper should provide himself with the right kind of scents to bait for the different animals he is going after. These animal baits, to be obtained from the big fur house, greatly increase the effectiveness of the set. Every trapper's equipment should include a good smoker to drive animals from their dens. When animals den up in good number, they are easily caught and killed by smoking them out with an efficient smoker.

Good stretchers are necessary for properly preparing fur catches for the market. All other equipment for outdoor life will be found useful in trapping—knives, lamps, heavy clothing, guns, etc. It is a proven fact that the well-equipped trapper, whether he be boy or man, makes much more out of the business than the one who uses haphazard methods.

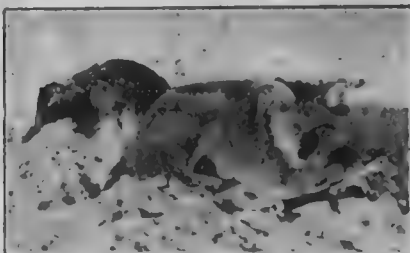
How to Trap Mink

Mink are most easily trapped along small streams where the lodging of the driftwood in the crooks and windings of the shore affords fine hiding places for the animals and consequently fine spots for setting traps either in or out of water. But where possible the sets should be made in water and on the lower bank of the stream. A guideway is made of two logs, the traps set in between and on the far side placed a half dozen drops of the best mink bait. Again, the traps may be set in the water near some weeds or tall grass, and a few drops of good mink bait placed on the weeds or grass.

Other good places to set traps for mink are inside old hollow logs or in the hollow of an old tree close to the stream. The bait should be placed near the trap, but not on the trap. In winter the traps should be set near the ripples or thin ice, where the mink is most likely to come out.

In working around the traps, gloves and shoes should be scented with the best trail scent in order to remove the effects of the human odor of which the mink are very wary. If a mink den can be discovered and the animals found inside, a good smoker will drive them out so that they may be easily caught.

In preparing mink for the market, they should be stretched pelt side out and all superfluous flesh and fat scraped off. Skins should be dried in a cool, dry place, not near the fire or in the sun. After being stretched enough to hold their shape, the skins are ready for shipment.



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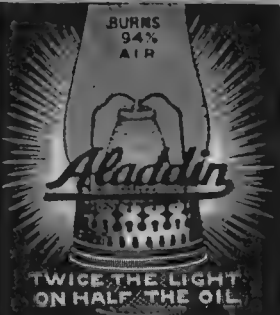
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Great Canadians

Papineau and MacKenzie—Canadian Patriots—By D. C. Harvey

LOUIS-JOSEPH Papineau (1786-1870), claims the attention of all Canadians both as an orator and as a patriot. In youth his eloquence dazzled both teacher and student, in manhood he convinced his countrymen against their will, and 50 years after his death, the highest compliment his province can bestow upon a young orator is to call him "a Papineau."



Louis Joseph Papineau.

His patriotism, also revealed itself early, being an inheritance from his father who was an ardent champion of the French language in the first Assembly of Lower Canada. It was the more intense because restricted to Quebec, which he loved with the ardor of a Latin and the tenacity of a Saxon; and it led him to pour out her blood in the Rebellion of 1837 rather than make any compromise in regard to the constitutional rights which he claimed to be hers.

Like Howe, in Nova Scotia, and MacKenzie, in Upper Canada, Papineau fought the battle of self-government against an official caste which had gained control of affairs in Lower Canada. The Constitutional Act of 1791 had given the Canadas representative but not responsible government. The Legislative Assembly was elected on a popular basis, but the Legislative Council was nominated by the Crown and either controlled the governor or was controlled by him to the annoyance of the Assembly whose bills it often threw out from selfish motives. Then, too, the Executive Council which corresponds to our Cabinet was nominated by the governor, responsible to him, and frequently composed of the more active members of the Legislative Council. Consequently, the real representatives of the people felt that they were merely a debating society ignored or scorned by a nominated second chamber and an irresponsible executive; and in Lower Canada the constitutional question was complicated by the fact that the elected members were French, while the nominated councillors were English.

This racial distinction stirred the anger of Papineau from his first election to the Assembly in 1812; but for five years after he was chosen as speaker in 1815, he made a careful study of the constitution, trying to decide upon a logical course of action. He was still loyal on the accession of George IV., and made a speech extolling the happiness of the French under British rule; but the abortive attempt to unite the Canadas in 1822 convinced him that the British were attempting to destroy the French nationality, and he carried to England a petition against such a step.

On his return to Canada he took a more active part in the struggle with the Colonial Office for control of the purse. In 1818, the Colonial Office had accepted the offer of the Assembly to vote supplies, expecting that it would vote as a permanent civil list the salaries of the chief officials; but the Assembly refused in the hope of securing an elective Legislative Council. This question of revenue and supply became the bone of contention which led to Rebellion. Papineau's attitude caused Dalhousie to oppose his re-election as Speaker of the Assembly in 1827, and the agitation created in Papineau's favor led to Dalhousie's recall. As Papineau became more established he not only refused a seat in the Council, but had Monro expelled from the Assembly for accepting one. He refused the offer of the colonial office to surrender all revenues, whether raised by customs duties or from crown lands, in return for a civil list; and made the Mother-Country feel that the French Canadians were unreasonable, especially

as all the other colonies accepted this offer. He claimed to see in the careless inefficiency of the Colonial Office "a diabolical plot against his race. When immigrants brought cholera, contracted at sea, he blamed the government for attempting to 'decimate the ranks of the French-Canadians.' But he seemed to think that an elective Legislative Council would afford a solution of all his problems.

In the session of 1834 he inspired the famous 92 Resolutions which enumerated all the abuses of the governor and councils and then went on to attack Toryism and praise Republicanism. He was apparently looking to Washington for both assistance and ideas, and his more moderate supporters began to desert him.

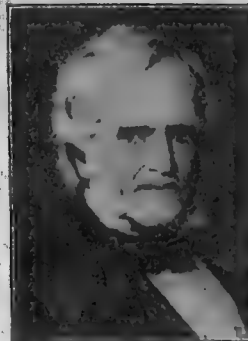
For the next three years he spurned the conciliatory advances of Lord Gosford, who had succeeded Aylmer, and he continued the policy of withholding supplies. When the Colonial office authorized the governor to pay the officials regardless of the wishes of the Assembly, Papineau advocated a boycott of British manufactures. He and most of the members appeared in the assembly dressed in Canadian frieze, though some of them had to call upon both England and Ireland to complete their outfit. He also began to speak of an elective governor as well as an elective council; and his rash eloquence goaded his followers to fury. At St. Charles they planted a "Tree of Liberty," and displayed a banner bearing the inscription, "Papineau and Independence." Then came the abortive rebellion of 1837 and the hero's flight.

Papineau remained an exile in France until 1845, when he returned to his estate on the Ottawa. Having come under the influence of Louis Blanc, he was now an unqualified Radical. He sat in the assembly from 1857 to 1854, and there continued to advocate a repeal of the union with a view to annexation. To him Lafontaine was a "bloated corruptionist" and "a simpleton." In 1854 he retired from active politics and died in 1870.

Papineau's private life was above reproach, his tastes and manners excellent; but he lacked one fundamental virtue of the public man, the spirit of compromise. He was too intolerant for a democracy in which a dictator is a last resort. He would have forced all others to be free with his freedom alone. He was too impatient of restraint to have tolerated the checks of the very institutions for which he was fighting and which he did not understand. In this, he personified to an exceptional degree the strength and the weaknesses of a gifted people called suddenly to the enjoyment of free institutions after several generations of political servitude.

But Papineau's contribution to our political freedom is too great to be ignored; for it is doubtful whether anything less than the rebellion which he prepared could have caught the ear of the Colonial Office and convinced them that the grievances of the colonial reformers were serious. If it had not been for Papineau and MacKenzie, we could not have had Durham's Report; one of the documents which revolutionized the Old Colonial System.

The system which produced Papineau also called forth William Lyon MacKenzie (1795-1861), the most disinterested of all reformers in his devotion to the cause of freedom and justice. Though an extremely poor man he ever refused to accept assistance from his friends for fear that his independence might be questioned or undermined. Even those who attack



William Lyon MacKenzie.

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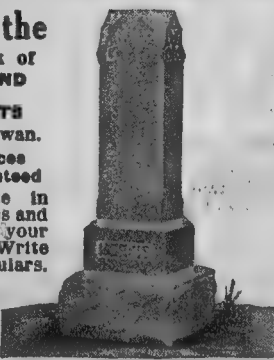
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his methods commend his honesty of
purpose.

MacKenzie came to Canada in 1820,
shortly after Gourlay, another Scotsman,
had been cruelly persecuted by the
Prussian caste of Upper Canada for
questioning its efficiency and justice.
He took up Gourlay's work and started
the Colonial Advocate in which he made
personal attacks upon the governing
faction with such heat that his press
was thrown into Toronto Bay to cool
off.

Identifying himself with the cause
of Reform, he was elected to the Assem-
bly in 1828. He was expelled and re-
elected five times, his opponents being
urged on by Dr. Strachan, whose oppo-
sition was due to MacKenzie's attacks
upon the Clergy Reserves which had
been set apart by the Constitutional Act
of 1791. He claimed all the Reserves
for the Church of England, but Mac-
Kenzie and the other Reformers held
that all the Protestant clergy were en-
titled to a share though it would be
better for the colony to have them
secularized at once and thrown open to
settlement.

MacKenzie, who had been elected
mayor of Toronto, in 1834, was re-
elected to the Assembly in 1835, and
there moved for a Committee on Griev-
ances. He was made chairman and
brought in a report calling attention
to the abuses of patronage, the disre-
gard of the wishes of the people's
representatives, the utter lack of re-
sponsibility to public opinion on the
part of the officials. As a result of the
report a new governor was sent out in
the person of Sir Francis Bond Head,
who appears to have been hailed as a
tried Reformer, and the hopes thus
raised intensified their disappointment
when he sided against the Reformers.
In the ensuing election he took an
active part, appointed partisan return-
ing officers, intimidated voters, accused
the Reformers of disloyalty and repub-
licanism, and wrote home that he had
"saved Canada." In reality it was his
high-handed behaviour which precipi-
tated MacKenzie into revolt.

MacKenzie believed that he had been
defeated in the election entirely because
of corrupt practices. When an enquiry
was denied him, believing that consti-
tutional methods had failed, and fret-
ting under injustice, he founded a new
paper on July 4, 1836. The date was
significant and the paper was more
revolutionary than the Colonial Advo-
cate had been. He also began to boast
of his descent from a rebel race.

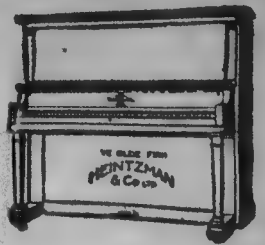
Towards the end of July he published
a Declaration of Grievances and advo-
cated the duty of co-operating with
Papineau. He secured the formation of
a permanent "Committee of Vigilance"
and adopted other devices of the French
Revolutionists. He addressed meetings
all over the province and formed local
organizations to facilitate unity of
action. Throughout the year he was
plainly heading towards revolution
though he believed that it would be a
bloodless one. When it came it was
practically bloodless, but the immediate
results were very different from those
he had expected, and he found himself
an exile until the Amnesty Bill of 1840.
He returned to Canada, was re-elected
to the assembly, but like Papineau did
not add to his reputation. In 1861 he
died in great poverty.

Though MacKenzie fought the battle
of journalism in Upper Canada, he was
the most un-English of all the Reformers
and consequently is well mated with
Papineau. Both stood for "no com-
promise" with the "Family Compact,"
and they succeeded in uniting a number
of their countrymen in the demand for
popular rights. Their work was es-
sential to the achievement of self-gov-
ernment, but it was confused with much
that was mere racial hatred or factious
opposition; and it remained for Mac-
donald and Cartier to unite these
factions and races in the spirit of com-
promise before self-government could
be practiced.

After Pleasing Others

Mr. Bowen was having his Christmas
dinner with the Reilly's, and the seven-
year-old son of the family was present.
"And what are you going to be when
you grow up, young man?" asked Mr.
Bowen of the little boy.
"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully,
"after I've been a minister to please
my mother, an' a judge to please father,
I'm goin' to be a policeman."

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alized on, so, if at my demise, the time is not opportune
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need to sacrifice same to obtain ready money."

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Seed Grain Inspection at Government Interior Terminal Elevators and Grain Inspection Office

For the past few years it has been the policy of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to have seed inspectors stationed at the Interior Terminal Elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary, to inspect for seed purposes, wheat, oats and barley coming into the elevators. Certain definite seed standards are set by order-in-council, grain coming up to these standards is accepted, seed certificates issued to the shippers, and the grain is then binned in the elevator in seed bins under the standard grades.

This year our standards for seed grain are as follows:—

No. "1" Seed Wheat, Marquis or Red Fife varieties consist only of No. "1" Northern Wheat, and must not contain more than one noxious weed seed per pound and be practically free from other grains and must also possess high powers of germination.

No. "1" Seed Oats must not contain more than one noxious weed seed per pound and shall possess strong vitality, be clean and practically free from other grain.

No. "2" Seed Oats shall be the same as No. "1" seed, except that it may contain up to ten wild oats per pound.

No. "1" and "2" seed barley and rye are inspected under the same purity and vitality standards as seed oats.

In the inspection of wheat, Marquis and Red Fife varieties are kept separate, for oats Orion and Gold Rain are kept separate from the white oats accepted. No attempt is made to inspect and keep separate the different varieties of white oats.

With seed barley the standards call for six-rowed varieties.

The above is only an outline of the standard grade for seed grain set by order-in-council. These will be given in full in a future article which will appear in this journal.

This service of seed inspection provided by the Seed Branch is available to all shippers of grain. Any individual or company may ship grain through the Interior Terminal Elevators, or send samples to the Seed Inspector's office of the Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg, and ask for and obtain seed inspection. If their cars are accepted, seed certificates will be promptly forwarded giving the seed notations. There is no charge made for seed inspection of samples or cars.

The following quantities of grain have been accepted for seed under dates September 25th to November 23rd:—

Calgary Government Elevator—Wheat No. "1" seed, 416 cars; oats Nos. "1" and "2" seed, 75 cars; barley, one car; rye, five cars.

Edmonton—No. "1" and "2" seed oats, 21 cars.

Saskatoon Government Elevator—No. "1" seed wheat, 210 cars; "1" and "2" seed oats, 11 cars; barley, one car.

Moose Jaw Government Elevator—No. "1" seed wheat, 565 cars; Nos. "1" and "2" seed oats, 12 cars; barley, one car.

Winnipeg Office of the Grain Inspection Division, Grain Exchange Building—Oats samples forwarded for seed inspection, 45; No. "1" and "2" seed oats passed through Winnipeg, 19 cars; barley, two cars.

The Minister of Agriculture has opened a new seed laboratory in Winnipeg, located in the Trust and Loan Building, 173 Portage Avenue East; this laboratory will cover the territory from Port Arthur to the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary.

A seed laboratory is also located in Calgary, top floor of the Commercial Travellers Building; this laboratory covers the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

All samples of seed suspected of being of low vitality should be forwarded to these laboratories for germination tests, and purity tests are also given on samples submitted when requests for these are made.

Twenty-five tests are made for any one party free of charge, over this number a charge of 25 cents per sample is made. Postage on all samples should be prepaid.

Objects of the Seed Grain Purchasing Commission

The Seed Grain Purchasing Commission appointed by the Federal Government has for its object the collecting and purchasing, and holding in store, at Canadian Government Interior Elevators, at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, wheat oats and barley, suitable for seed purposes after cleaning.

We have now in store over 1,500,000 bushels of wheat which will be cleaned to seed standard and distributed for cash only to municipalities, farmers' organizations and individual farmers on application for same. Delivery of seed oats to date have been light, especially at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, partially due to an open fall, allowing farmers to work on the land. However, we are endeavoring to collect and purchase all oats suitable for seed west of Winnipeg, also in Eastern Canada, and if necessary in the United States, so that we may have a supply in good time equal to the demand from drought-stricken and frosted areas.

The following order-in-council has been approved and passed by the Governor-General in Council at Ottawa:—

1. The commission will accept oats suitable for seed at the Canadian Government Terminal Elevators, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, and shipped from any point west of Winnipeg.

2. The commission will pay for oats suitable for milling and for seed and accepted as such at the above-named points at the following prices, basis Fort William freights and Winnipeg Grain Exchange prices for the day, as follows:—

For Manitoba Oats

Commercial grades—No premium will be paid.

No. "2" seed oats—A premium of three (3) cents per bushel.

No. "1" seed oats—A premium of seven (7) cents per bushel.

For Saskatchewan Oats

Commercial grades—A premium of three (3) cents.

No. "2" seed oats—A premium of six (6) cents per bushel.

No. "1" seed oats—A premium of ten (10) cents per bushel.

For Alberta Oats

Commercial grades—A premium of eight (8) cents.

No. "2" seed oats—A premium of eleven (11) cents per bushel.

No. "1" seed oats—A premium of fifteen (15) cents per bushel, provided that the Seed Purchasing Commission shall not be under obligation to accept delivery of any oats which are inferior to Number 2 seed and contain more than 100 wild oats to the pound.

3. The commission is authorized to send inspectors into any elevator, warehouse or mill in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta for the purpose of examining oats held in or at such elevator or warehouse or mill that may be suitable for seed or milling. If the inspectors find in or at any such elevator, or warehouse or mill, or in cars or track, or in cars loaded over the platform, any oats suitable for seed or milling, such oats become thereby the property of the Dominion Government Seed Purchasing Commission when cars are obtained. For such oats the commission will pay in accordance with the values named in Clause 2, hereof including the premiums named for the respective qualities of oats in each of the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the price to be determined on date of inspection.

4. This order is effective from November 28, 1918, and will remain in effect until further notice.

The commission will purchase oats above-mentioned on basis point of origin less freight to Fort William and will pay freight on same to the receiving elevators. Settlement will be made at either of the following offices: The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Winnipeg; United Grain Growers, Ltd., Calgary; Seed Grain Purchasing Commission, Regina.

Oats for seed purposes will be accepted at above-mentioned points, which in the opinion of the seed inspectors will clean without too great loss to the following standards: No. "1" seed oats shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, shall be sound, of strong vitality, clean, and free from other grain, shall be free from noxious weed seeds, within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the measured bushel. No. "2" seed oats shall be the same as No. "1" seed oats in all respect, except that it may contain up to, but not exceeding, an average of ten wild oats per pound.

All communications to be addressed to A. E. Wilson, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask.—Advertisement.

"Deep Furrows"

A Review of Hopkins Moorhouse's Book on the Farmers' Movement—By Norman Lambert

HISTORY has been incompletely defined as "Philosophy teaching by examples." Within the scope of that definition, however, comes "Deep Furrows," the book written by Hopkins Moorhouse, about the Grain Growers' Movement, and recently published by George J. McLeod, Limited, of Toronto. The history of the grain growers of Western Canada is, in brief, the philosophy of co-operation, revealed through examples of co-operative enterprise amongst the farmers of these western plains during the past sixteen years. That is not to say, however, that Mr. Moorhouse is either an historian or philosopher. As a matter of fact he is neither. He is a writer of stories, and his gods are those of romance. Consequently, the author of "Deep Furrows" has given us a highly readable narrative devoted largely to that aspect of the Grain Growers' Movement, which has to do with accomplishment in the realm of business and commerce.

Mr. Moorhouse, as he says in his book, was only a casual observer of the ups and downs of the Grain Growers in the course of their organization, until two years ago, when he set forth to prepare the material that is now embodied in "Deep Furrows." This fact probably accounts for the selection which he made in writing his story. The commercial institutions of the Grain Growers' Movement represent to the casual observer—to "the man on the street"—the visible and tangible forces of organized agriculture in Canada. They are, so to speak, the conspicuous monuments to the co-operative efforts of the western Grain Growers. The romantic record of their origin and growth constitutes the subject matter of "Deep Furrows." There are those within the Grain Growers, who possibly may find fault with Mr. Moorhouse for neglecting to pay due attention to the educational and inspirational work of the Grain Growers' Associations, which quite truly provides a field of romance worthy of the pen of any author. For instance, where could one find an occasion more charged with intense human interest and more deserving of a chapter than one of the Grain Growers' annual conventions? But the answer to this criticism, and a sufficient defence of the author of "Deep Furrows," are contained in the fact that both sides of the Grain Growers' Movement could not easily or adequately be treated for popular consumption in one volume. Mr. Moorhouse had a selection of fields to make at the outset of his literary enterprise. The romance of business appealed to him; and we may hope that another volume will be added to "Deep Furrows" at a later date.

Rapid Spread of Movement Depicted

The readers of The Guide have had from the pages of their paper from time to time historical reviews of the Grain Growers' Movement. The tenth anniversary number of The Guide was, in itself, a history of the Grain Growers. The outstanding events, or the milestones of the movement, therefore, are familiar to those who read this paper. "Deep Furrows," however, casts the glamour of romance over the career of the Grain Growers and clothes bare facts in a true, prairie atmosphere. In the first chapter which is entitled, "The Man on the Qu'Appelle Trail," and depicts W. R. Motherwell, the pioneer of the Grain Growers in the midst of serious economic problems, one's fancy is seized immediately and trailed through the remaining pages on the heels of a rapidly growing organization of fighting farmers. In that first chapter also, a pretty use is made of Pauline Johnson's "Legend of Qu'Appelle," in describing the beauties of the Qu'Appelle valley.

The conference of Peter Dayman with Motherwell, at the latter's house, the subsequent gathering of the first Grain Growers at Indian Head in December, 1901, the appearance on the scene of the stalwart Partridge, from Sinaluta, and the final sweep of or-

ganization over the prairie like wild-fire, are recorded in chapters two and three. The memorable excursion of E. A. Partridge, to Winnipeg, and his invasion of the Grain Exchange come next, and are effectively described in chapters four and five. Partridge was the real Moses of the organized farmers. Brilliant, fearless and inspiring, he attacked and penetrated the forces of special privilege in those early days of the movement, in a manner which assured its success. If Motherwell was the father of the first Grain Growers' Association, it may be said that Partridge was the parent of the first Grain Growers commercial organization—the Grain Growers' Grain Company. One of the fighting epigrams which made Partridge famous in the early days, and stood as a slogan for the organizing Grain Growers, has not been included in the chapters devoted to the man from Sinaluta. It was this: "If the other fellow is getting the best of us, let us be the other fellow."

Chapters six to thirteen inclusive, tell of the struggle for existence, in the face of almost overwhelming odds, of the Grain Growers' first business enterprise. They are well written, and the interest throughout is keenly sustained. New figures are introduced in the names of John Kennedy and T. A. Orerar and Roderick McKenzie. The story of the establishment of The Guide is also told here, and an interesting chapter is based upon the valuable service of the Grain Growers' Movement performed by The Guide in its effective revelation of the character of the mysterious Mr. "Observer." Felicitous reference is made to the kindly assistance rendered by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society to the Grain Growers' in a time of need and trouble.

Development of Commercial Enterprises

Altogether, the first half of "Deep Furrows," as represented in these thirteen chapters is the most interesting portion of the book. The latter half (there being twenty-four chapters in all) is mainly concerned with the details of an established business system. The story of the uphill fight in the first chapters, becomes in the latter chapters, the even narrative of everyday affairs within the confines of a commercial organization. These affairs, however, were not without their interruption in the form of domestic trials and tribulations. Mr. Moorhouse goes at some length into one of these internal crises in chapter eighteen under the head "A Final Test." It is just possible that the book would not have lost any of its effectiveness by the omission of these details which will only be fully understood by a very small number within the Grain Growers' Movement itself.

The latter half of "Deep Furrows" also records the birth and rapid expansion of the Co-operative Elevator Companies in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The fact that comparatively little has been devoted in the form of a biography to the present leaders in those institutions, such as Mr. Riddell, Mr. Murray and Mr. Rice-Jones, rather suggests that they are busy plowing the furrows which will make history fifteen years from now, just as the efforts of the older men has provided Mr. Moorhouse with his epic events of fifteen years ago.

Looking to the Future

The concluding chapter of "Deep Furrows" is entitled "And The End Is Not Yet," which suggests that it is almost an impossibility at this juncture to write anything like an adequate history of the Grain Growers' Movement in Western Canada, for the simple reason that that movement is still in the process of formation and development. The future of the Grain Growers' through their commercial enterprises and their association work is inestimable. These Western plains, within reason, may be expected to afford homes for at least ten times the present population. That prospect lies out before the Grain Growers' Movement like an

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You can put your old boots on Neolin Soles, nailed or sewn.

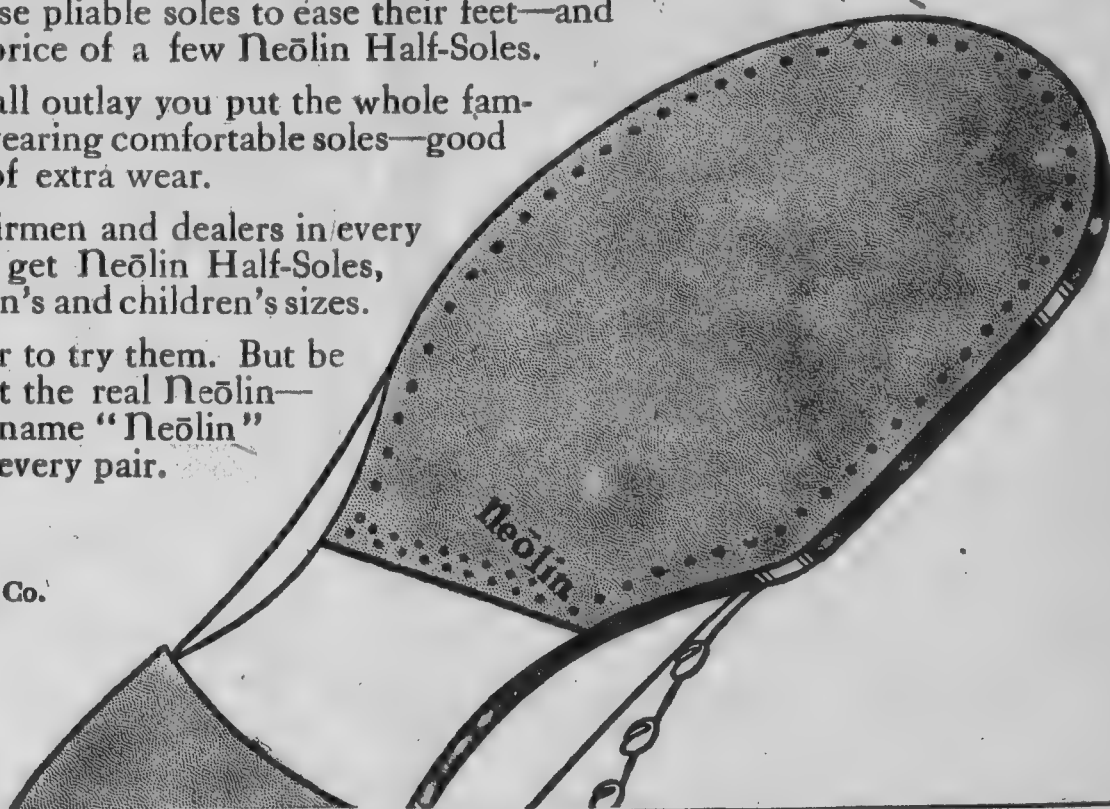
You can have your children comfortably and strongly shod for school, on Neolin Soles—the women-folks can have these pliable soles to ease their feet—and all for the price of a few Neolin Half-Soles.

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invitation. Will the Grain Growers be able to capitalize the future and leave their impress upon the generations of rural folk who will settle in the West during the years to come? When an answer to that question can be made, a fairly comprehensive and adequate history of this co-operative experiment of the Grain Growers of Western Canada may be written. In the meantime, we have "Deep Furrows," whose chief contribution to the reading material of this country is two-fold. It will serve as an educational and informative medium to a host of people in Eastern Canada who have a vague and perhaps exaggerated idea of that Western organization described as "The Grain Growers." More important still, however, "Deep Furrows" contains a story which ought to be a source of inspiration to the younger generation of members in the Grain Growers' Movement, who, as time goes on, will be confronted with the responsibility of carrying on the work which was launched so valiantly seventeen years ago this month.

Mr. Motherwell's Resignation

In the Saskatchewan legislature last Thursday, Premier Martin read a letter from Hon. W. B. Motherwell, who has been Minister of Agriculture of that province since 1905, resigning from the

government. Premier Martin announced that the resignation had been accepted, and that Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, would assume the duties of Minister of Agriculture during the session, and that afterwards there would be a rearrangement of portfolios.

Mr. Motherwell spoke briefly, and in a subsequent statement to the press said he desired to make it plain that he was influenced solely by legislation which the government intended to bring down which he did not approve of. He continued:—

"I found that nothing I could do would swerve the government from its attitude, then I felt I should resign to elucidate my position. When legislation comes before the house, I intend to use my liberty, for which I have paid a tremendous price, and not abuse it.

"Although I mentioned several federal questions, it must be obvious to anyone that the War Times Elections Bill, natural resources and land settlement are pre-eminently provincial issues. It was these things, together with the impending legislation, that resulted in my resignation.

"I expect to occupy my private office in the building throughout the session of the legislature, Hon. Mr. Langley having kindly offered me this privilege.

"I am a Liberal and a party man,

perhaps to a fault. But no system of government has yet been devised which has produced progressive legislation made for efficiency and progress, as the, by some much despised, party system. While we have all the weaknesses of Union government we have also the evils of party government embodied in that aggregation at Ottawa, because of a conglomeration of the heterogeneous element."

Proportional Representation

(Issued by British Proportional Representation Society).

During the war, Denmark and Holland have adopted new constitutions; both contain provisions for proportional representation. The German reichstag and the Prussian diet have adopted proportional representation for the large towns. Switzerland, by referendum, has by a large majority adopted proportional representation for the election of its national parliament. The following list gives the principal countries where proportional representation is now in force:—

Belgium—Parliamentary and municipal elections.

Switzerland—Parliamentary and municipal elections in 12 cantons, and now also for the national parliament.

Holland—Elections to commons house of parliament.

Denmark—Elections to both houses of parliament.

Sweden—Elections to both houses of parliament and municipal and county council elections.

Tasmania—Parliamentary elections.

New Zealand—Municipal elections, optional.

South Africa—Elections of senate and (in the Transvaal) municipal elections.

United States—Municipal elections in three cities.

Canada—Municipal elections in British Columbia and Alberta.

Germany—By recent laws, the reichstag adopted proportional representation for large towns.

December 18, 1918.

Sailors' Week Campaign

Previously acknowledged	\$ 5.50
Ed. Webster, Welwyn, Sask.	5.00
J. A. Hayward, Austin, Man.	15.00
Mrs. F. T. White, Clinton, Sask.	5.00
Thos. McKay, Sinclair, Man.	2.00
Total	\$32.50

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$12,757.86
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Husband, Wawota, Sask.	15.00
Total	\$12,772.86



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A Monarch Restored to State

Continued from Page 10

at Wainwright for the last three years and is now an authority as well as enthusiast over the buffalo preservation scheme.

Last winter only about 800 buffalo cows and calves were kept in the winter quarters and fed on hay. The remainder of the herd roamed the range and came through the cold season in excellent condition.

Cross Breeding the Buffalo

The visitor's curiosity gets another sudden twinge when the farm is reached. Here are enclosures containing animals the likes of which have never before been seen. They are freaks on four legs, which are inter-breeding results of a government's attempt to remodel the hump on a buffalo. Therefore we find "hybrids," "three-quarters" and finally "cattalo" with a bewildering commingling of buffalo and domestic cow blood.

The first experiments in crossing domestic cows and buffaloes were carried out by a certain Mossom Boyd at Bobcaygeon, Ontario, back in 1904, on a large island owned by Boyd. Then the old man died. His sons were not interested in the animal freaks and after the Ottawa department of agriculture had picked out a few of the best types the herd was killed off. The government purchases were brought to Wainwright. Since then the experiments have been carefully carried on.

It appears that the first inter-breeding experiments were made with a buffalo bull and a grade Shorthorn cow. The results are three odd-looking hybrids called "Seal," "Sealette," and "Baby," all black with a modified buffalo body, hump and head. Experts had said that cross-breeding was impossible owing to the buffalo hump. As a matter of fact the hump does not develop on a buffalo calf until it is at least one month old.

Having established that a Shorthorn-buffalo cross was a success a pure-bred Hereford cow was bred to a pure buffalo bull. This again was a startling success. Startling because of the white-faced effect on a buffalo-black body. The buffalo black cannot be eradicated it seems. In the same manner the Hereford white face runs through every subsequent crossing once it is bequeathed by the mother Hereford.

The hybrid is the first step in crossing. Then comes the back breeding of the hybrid female to a pure buffalo bull, this being the official "three-quarters" buffalo. The "Cattalo" are properly the offspring of two hybrids crossed.

Looking for Hardy Type

Everyone knows that the buffalo is much harder and a better forager than common barnyard cattle. This is the basis of such experiments as the government is carrying on. It is hoped to develop a type of animal which will have all the good qualities of ordinary cattle and will have in addition the rugged rustling attributes of the old-time buffalo. Along this line the department of agriculture is planning still more thorough and complex experiments for this year and the next. Severe tests are to be made both in pasturage and breeding of:

1. The hybrid buffalo.
2. The true cattalo.
3. The hybrid yak.

Quite true, the yak is to play a hand in this game. Actually the yak is supposed to be the missing link between modern cattle and the buffalo. Several of these animals are now in the national park at Banff so the plan of cross-breeding with them will not be difficult to carry on.

Wild Animals You Should Know

At the last official census of the animals in the park, made early in the last year, there were 2,920 buffalo, 397 deer, 85 elk, 18 moose, 19 cattalo and 3 antelope. In addition to this the government has 160 buffalo at Elk Island park near Lamont, where the first buffaloes were ranged while the Wainwright park was being made ready.

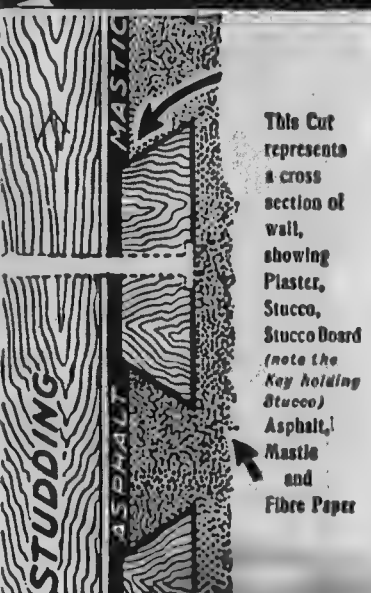
On the wide range the old outlaw bulls are game to the last. "Old Bolli- ver" was of this type. The veteran outlaw in his youth ranged in undisputed glory over the plains of Montana, coming to Wainwright with the herd from

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WINNIPEG MAN.

Pablo's ranch. Last winter the old king developed rheumatism and began to lose the use of his legs. Never in his life had he refused a fight from man or beast and when the riders found him almost hors de combat they were genuinely grieved. "Bolliver" never avoided a fight with the boys but he fought fairly and he had their respect. It was decided to take him to the corral. This required a trip of several miles. Coaxing or urging was out of the question with the old chief. The riders would dash up in front and old "Bolliver" would charge, always in the direction of the corral, of course. Eventually he was dragged into the pen exhausted but still game to the core. Then he had to be shot. The dressed carcass weighed over 2,000 pounds and the hide was the acme of excellence since "Bolliver" all his lifetime had kept in the very pink of condition.

History of the Herd

The history of the buffalo herd at Wainwright is bristling with interest, though it's a tale that has been told frequently and told well. It is a story, however, that will stand repeating.

The Canadian government went into the buffalo business back in 1897, when T. G. Blackstock, of Toronto, presented three Texas buffalo to Rocky Mountain park. These animals were placed on exhibition and the following year their number was increased by another buffalo gift, this time from Lord Strathcona, who presented the government with 13 animals from his Silver Heights herd at Winnipeg. As the years went by the little group at Banff gradually increased until in 1908 it totalled nearly 100 animals.

The buffalo in the meantime were doing so exceedingly well that interest in their welfare was considerably aroused. In 1906 the government cast its official eye over the field looking for more buffalo to conquer, or acquire, as the case might be. During the year negotiations were accordingly entered into with Michael Pablo, of Montana, for his herd of pure blood bison on the Flathead Indian Reserve. This herd was known to be the largest assembly of pure buffalo then in existence, but was not thought to number more than 300 head.

Pablo had tried for years previously to induce the United States government to allow him sufficient land to range the herd and permit it to be increased. Instead the official announcement was made that the Flathead Reserve was to be thrown open for settlement, this meaning nothing more or less than Pablo's buffalo would be thrown out of a home. Either a new range would have to be found or Pablo would have to sell.

The matter reached the ears of Howard Eaton, well known guide of the West and a personal friend of Col. Roosevelt. Eaton took an option on Pablo's buffaloes at \$300 per head, thereafter hurrying to Washington, where he attempted to interest the government in the purchase of the herd. Congress refused the appropriation and Pablo had to look elsewhere. Both Col. Roosevelt and the Bison Society of America urged the purchase that congress refused to sanction.

Through Alex. Ayotte, Canadian immigration agent at Missoula, Mont., the situation was brought to the attention of the government at Ottawa. The opportunity was realized. Before the U. S. authorities had become aware of what had happened the bargain was completed and Pablo agreed to ship his wards to Canada, the price being \$250 per head f.o.b., Edmonton. It was assumed that there would not be more than 300 head, but the total capture reached 709.

Do the buffaloes deteriorate from confinement? One of the inspectors of the parks department, Mr. Gillams, contends that the bison are not holding their own. He claims that the female buffaloes especially are developing into a smaller size.

Superintendent Smith at Wainwright takes exception to the statement. He sees no signs of any decrease in size or quality. In fact the young stock shows an improvement each season. And those townspeople and settlers who saw the animals unloaded at Wainwright several years ago will tell you that the buffalo herd has been steadily improving ever since—that the present five-year-olds are much superior to the animals of a similar age which came in on the train from the open ranges on the old Flathead Reserve.

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The Deeper Life

The New Christianity that is the Old

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THERE is a new kind of Christianity stirring in the world. Hitherto it has worked largely, as it were, underground. It has percolated through unofficial channels. It has not been proclaimed in high places.

Its advocates were regarded with suspicion. They were not considered the most eligible for prominent pulpits. They were not (to use the modern ecclesiastical substitute for saintly) safe men.

But somehow the new conceptions have filtered through. They are at last receiving official recognition. The stamp of orthodoxy, which somehow never seems to be placed on a new truth when the new truth needs it most, is being set upon them. It is becoming quite plain what the distinctive characteristics of the new Christianity are.

In the first place, and by way of negative definition, it is not doctrinal.

It has lost interest in the elaborate creeds and the hair splitting definitions which were once regarded as vital to the existence of Christianity. Theological discussion of the old type seems to it as purposeless as the old scholastic discussion as to how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. It has no faith in salvation through catechisms.

It is not absolutely undocctrinal. It has a creed, but the creed is a short one. It is very sure of God and Christ and the soul and immortality, but there is a heap of things the old Christianity was very sure of in regard to which the new Christianity is not sure at all, and in regard to many of which it cares very little whether it is sure or not. And in any case the new Christianity has no wish to speak dogmatically. On a few points it thinks the very existence of the Church is bound up with positiveness. Doubt would be fatal. But on most other theological questions the new Christianity is entirely satisfied that each Christian should, if he can, be persuaded in his own mind. On these points no individual and no group of individuals, however numerous or however wise, have the right to dictate to anybody. The new Christianity believes in teaching and, above all, in frank and friendly discussion, but in dealing with grown and normal men and women it has no place for authority. Its principle is to think and let think.

Hence, naturally, in the second place, the new Christianity is non-sectarian. Sectarianism is rooted in dogmatism, in a false estimate of the importance of right opinions. The new Christianity is profoundly convinced that the vital beliefs are the beliefs that the sects hold in common, and that the points on which they differ are of little importance and points, moreover, on which men naturally differ and may continue to differ. Consequently it holds that if men agree on the few vital points there is no reason why they should split on the points that are not vital.

The new Christianity goes further. It believes that the differences of opinion and taste and temperament are not a reason for standing apart, but the very best reason for coming together.

No doubt agreement in opinions is also a reason for coming together. There is comfort in such association and opportunity for common action. But there is also great peril in it. It is very comforting to intellectual indolence, conceit and intolerance. It is almost fatal to intellectual and moral growth. Association with people you agree with is a warm bath. Association with people who intelligently and intensely differ is a swim in the breakers. It is the people we differ with who can teach us and perhaps whom we can also teach. The new Christianity abhors this whole business of segregating Christians according to their opinions. Its sense of fellowship in the great things is so strong that it cannot tolerate separa-

tion over the little things. It is passionately Catholic.

I have said that the new Christianity is doctrinal; that it is not sure of many things our fathers thought they ought to be sure of. But I did not mean it is spineless and wobbly. It is intensely sure of some things, positive about them, even, one might say, dogmatic. In regard to these things it speaks with assured conviction. It believes there is a large place in life for doubt and uncertainty and difference of opinion and discussion. These are the necessary conditions of growth. But it does not believe that a church can be founded on doubts or denials. A church rests on and lives by convictions, and the new Christianity has its convictions, its dogmas, if you like to call them such, but they are not so much theological as ethical. The new Christianity does not



Dr. BLAND.

know as much about God as the old thought it did, but it knows that He is good and the Father of all men. There are many problems involved in the nature of the Lord Jesus Christ in regard to which it leaves men free to reach their own conclusions, but it is dead sure of His lordship, His absolute right to control our lives. It is sure that He is God manifest in the flesh and the highest, holiest man, and that His cross is the supreme revelation of God, the highest law of human life, the key to the darkest enigmas of history. It does not prescribe the way in which men are to think out these great ideas and co-ordinate them with the rest of their thinking, but it does say most positively that all men should take up their cross and follow Christ, and that to Christ every realm of human life must be completely subject.

Hence the new Christianity must necessarily push into every activity and every relation of life and demand everywhere obedience to Christ the Lord.

Undocctrinal, unsectarian, ethical—these are some, at least, of the characteristics of the new Christianity, and are they not unquestionably outstanding features of the teaching of Jesus?

There is very little of what is commonly known as theological teaching in the discourses of Jesus. His heart is set on bringing men to think of God as their Father and all men as their brothers. It is when you pass into the epistles of St. Paul or the epistle to the Hebrews that you get into technical theology, and what a world away is, say, the fifth chapter of Romans or the third of Galatians or the ninth of Hebrews from the Sermon on the Mount or the Parable of the Prodigal Son! I know there is a Christian kernel in even these chapters, but inside how hard a shell! How completely lifted up above sectarianism was the mind of Jesus. "Other sheep I have," He said, "which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall become one flock, one shepherd." (John x, 16). The unity of His disciples was to be the supreme proof of His divine mission. (John xvii, 21).

He was the supreme teacher of ethics. "By this," He said, "shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." (John xiii, 35). The one test of His disciples is their lives. "By their fruits ye shall know them." It was not reverence and homage He asked for, but practical goodness. "Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father." (Matt. xii, 20-21).

The twentieth century has come back to the simple, creedless, practical Christianity of the first, but with a difference. The first century was wise but did not know its own wisdom. The twentieth is wise also and knows that it is wise. It has not wandered in the wilderness for eighteen centuries for naught.

TEXT

"Jesus saith unto him, What is that to thee? Follow thou me."—John xxi. 22.

The Countrywoman

Land Settlement

EVERY person one meets these days has his or her own solution of the problem of re-establishing again into civil life the many thousands of soldiers who will be returning to Canada shortly. So far the plans have all displayed some defects. Perhaps of all the questions involved, that concerning settlement on the land presents the greater difficulties. Some time ago statistics from the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment pointed out the fact that of some 230,000 soldiers interviewed over 105,000 have expressed the definite wish to take up farming in Canada after the war. If the proportion holds true for all Canadian soldiers over in Europe the number of men desiring to go on the land will be 157,500. Of those interviewed 50,000 wish to go farming in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Of that 50,000 the number who have had previous experience in farming is unknown, although 78,000 of the 105,000 interviewed professed to have had previous experience.

There is this to be remembered in settling those 105,000 soldiers on the land that there will be either at once or within a few years 105,000 women to be considered. And there are little children to consider. Any system which would even remotely suggest the evils of speculation must be avoided. Boom prices and speculators' holdings have forced thousands of families to the frontiers where the most pitiful pioneer conditions had to be endured. Nearness to railways and markets for the soldier farmer means nearness to medical facilities and educational centres for the farmer's wife and his family.

So far no statement has been forthcoming regarding assistance to those soldier farmers who, because of bad crops in 1914, went to the war leaving mortgages and debts behind. There are wives and children who are going to help those soldiers "come back," and the people of Canada through their government must stand behind those families until they are square with the world.

It is proposed that for those soldiers who wish to go on the land and who have had no farming experience they should have three months of intensive practical training at the agricultural colleges. It is not the purpose to discuss that short term on its merits. What about training, however, for the soldier's wife who has had no experience in farm life? We all know the uphill struggle the city woman has always had in a farm home. Should there not be some training for the soldier's wife?

Planning for the settlement on the land of 105,000 soldiers, difficult as it appears, is in reality much more involved than at first considered. The problem does not mean only the settlement of soldiers—it means the settlement in permanent homes of many thousands of farm women and farm boys and girls. The whole question is one for the consideration of our farm women as it is for our farm men.

Women for Parliament

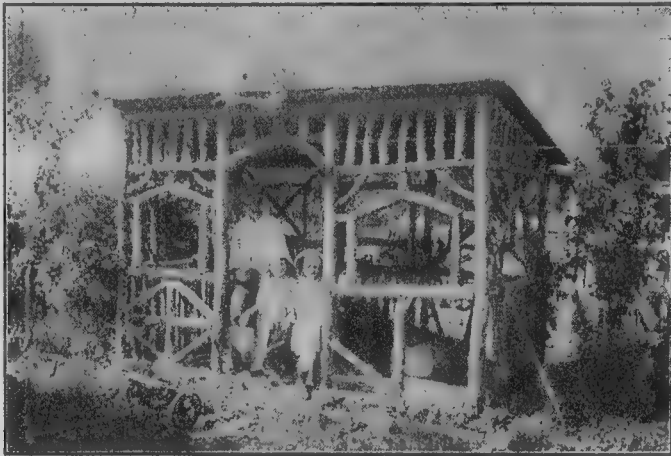
Among the candidates for parliament in Great Britain nominated were 14 women. They include Miss Christabel Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffrage leader; Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editor of Votes for Women; Miss Mary McArthur, secretary of the British women's trades union; and Countess Georgina Markievicz, of Dublin, the Sinn Féin leader.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst has been active in the British militant suffrage movement more than 10 years. In 1908 she was imprisoned for 10 weeks for a political offence and thereafter figured in the harassing of Premier Asquith, the threatened storming of parliament and other incidents. She is a leader in the women's social and political union and for two years was an exile in France. She

has spoken before large audiences of women in America, Australia and other countries.

Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence first came into prominence in London in 1912, when she was arrested on a charge of conspiring to incite riots by suffragettes. Sentenced to nine months' imprisonment she started a "hunger strike." The penalty was modified and she was released on her promise to abandon further militant tactics. Later Mrs. Lawrence became estranged from Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and helped to organize another suffrage movement in England.

Miss Mary McArthur is president of the national federation of women workers. Some years ago, when she planned to sail from London to attend the women's trade union league convention at Chicago, the British authorities refused to grant her passports. Since the war the organization of which she is the head joined the British Labor party and entered actively into politics.



An Easily-built and Charming Play-house for the Children.

The Countess Georgina Markievicz, wife of a Russian artist and dramatist living in Dublin, figured prominently in the Sinn Féin uprising of Easter week, in 1916. A few months previously the police raided her house in London and seized a quantity of pro-German literature. In the Dublin affair the countess killed a guard during an attempt to capture Dublin castle. She was sentenced to death, but this was later commuted to life imprisonment. A few months later she was released.

Thrift Goes to Seed

"When a farmer who has modern barns and thoroughbred cattle and every sort of improved machinery begins to talk poverty when his wife wants running water in the kitchen, a vacuum cleaner and a new sewing machine, or hardwood floors, and rugs instead of the old-fashioned rag carpets, his thrift has gone to seed."

"A farmer who is satisfied with a little ramshackle red schoolhouse for his children and with the cheapest teacher that can be secured and who is 'agin' any improvements which might raise the taxes, may be getting rich in money, but his soul is growing poorer every day."

"When a farmer skimps and denies himself and his family those things which he is able to provide them that they may secure a greater enjoyment in life, to the end that he be known as 'well off' when he dies, he is missing the very satisfaction that he seeks and will only realize it when it is too late."

"Thrift is praiseworthy when a farmer saves in order that his wife may be set free from drudgery, and may have a home of comfort and beauty, and in order that his children may find country life so attractive that for them there shall be no allurements in the city's great white way; thrift is honorable when the farmer saves in order that he and his family may have leisure for books, for music, for travel and for the enjoyment of life; savings are to be desired when a farmer holds his accumulations in trust for the welfare of the community and the good of the world, when he is eager to invest in improved roads, a model school, in every program of uplift, and especially in a community church which shall be

the inspiring centre of the athletic, social, moral and religious life of the whole countryside."—Country Gentleman.

World Prohibition

Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, honorary secretary of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, has sent the following after-the-war message to branches the world over, presenting world prohibition as the immediate objective of the membership:—

World democracy, world peace and world patriotism demand world prohibition.

Representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, a republic about to write prohibition in its constitutional law, we hereby call upon the people of all faiths and of all organizations in the world's family of nations to clasp hands with the World's W.C.T.U. and to help bring to full fruition its hope and its heroic services of 35 years in behalf of a sober world. Science declares against alcohol. Health, conservation and business prosperity demand total abstinence and prohibition. To either let us educate, organize and legislate until the splendid ideal instituted by the founder of the World's W.C.T.U., Frances E. Willard, is realized; until the gospel and the golden rule of Christ is worked out in the customs of society.

At the close of the devastating world war, in the white heat of the limitless, unparalleled opportunities of a new internationalism, depending upon the help of God and of all who love humanity, we hereby proclaim, by the year 1925, the triumph of world prohibition.—West Cottage, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A., November 11, 1918.

"In 1919 we must hold our tenth convention of the World's W.C.T.U. May this convention show that as Christian women we are ready, hand to hand and heart to heart, to continue our great and holy endeavor for world sobriety and world prohibition."

Deciding Women's Status

To enforce their demand upon the Cleveland Ohio Railway Company for the dismissal of women employed as conductors since last August, 2,400 motormen and conductors went on strike at five o'clock on the morning of December 3. The employees justify their quitting work on the ground that an agreement with the company for the removal of the women on November 1 and recently extended until December 1 had been ignored. The company on its part asserts that it received a telegram Saturday from the secretary of the national war board at Washington asking it to retain the women in its employ until their status was finally determined by the war labor board. The decision will be awaited with interest since the determination of the status of women in one branch of industry will reflect the status of women generally.

Federation Women's Institutes

For some time a movement has been on foot to consummate a federation of all the women's institutes of the Dominion, and the matter is at last taking definite form. Miss Mary MacIsaac, superintendent for Alberta, has been in communication with the institutes and similar organizations in other provinces, and has also brought the matter to a head by advising with Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion minister of agriculture, as to the advisability of thus making the institutes a national organization. Miss MacIsaac is now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Crerar approving of the plan. Wires are being sent to the different organizations in the other provinces and it is probable that a meeting will be arranged at Winnipeg the latter part of January or the first part of February to complete the plans for the federation.

International Council of Women

A project for holding a great, Inter-allied Women's Parliament next year in France or Great Britain was brought before a large meeting of women in Toronto this week, by Madame Avril de Sainte Croix, the distinguished Frenchwoman, to hear whom arrangements had been made by a group of women's organizations in Toronto.

To reconstruct the ruins wrought by the war, Madame Avril said, unity and strength would be necessary, and an inter-allied society should be formed in addition to the national societies of pre-war days. Perhaps in future it might be possible to take up international work, but for the present it would be better for those who have fought hand-in-hand to work together.

The men of the allied countries and the United States will meet together. Is it not possible that the women of these nations should also meet together to talk over the future?

"Next year the International Council of Women was to have met in Copenhagen, but we shall not meet there," Madame Avril said, and added that if the project now on foot is carried out at the next convention of the National Council of Women of France will be held in reconquered Alsace, at Strassburg.

She brought warm greetings and expressions of gratitude to the women of the United States and Canada from women in France, representing all orders, aristocracy, and Roman Catholicism, progressive thought and Protestantism, Socialism, from the Jewish women and the working women.

Learning by Experience

Mrs. George E. Hope, who was to have been a candidate in the east district of Fifehire for the British parliament, is out of the field on a technicality. She wrote a cheque for her deposit when only legal tender can be accepted. There was not then time to cash her cheque before nominations closed.

Minimum Wage for Women

A bill to provide a minimum wage for women in certain kinds of employment is to be introduced at the present session of the Saskatchewan legislature. In this connection a board of honorary nature may be created which would have power to deal with and decide upon the minimum wages payable for the various kinds of service rendered by employees whose employment falls within the scope of the legislation under consideration.

Mrs. Lloyd George Stumps

Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the British premier, is making a tour of Wales in an automobile and addressing meetings in support of her husband's candidacy for parliament. A procession of motor cars joined her when she reached Merthyr-Tydfil, and Mrs. Lloyd George and other women spoke from the former's car at several places. At Trebarnis, Mrs. Lloyd George addressed a big meeting.

After the Waiting

Oh! there's joy, joy, joy in my heart
And a song from my lips is out-hurled!
For his coming, coming, coming,
From the bleeding side of the world.

Already my arms are outstretching,
And my lips instinctively part
In a smile that I keep for him only,
For it comes from the depths of my heart.

Like a plowman in the evening
They return from work well done;
And I reverently greet my soldier,
My war-scarred hero—my son.

—Eva M. Fahrner.

A cablegram announces that Catherine Breshkovsky is alive, and is on her way to America. Her friends in America thought that they had authentic news of her death, but they now hope that it may prove to be a mistake. All sorts of wild reports come out of Russia and it is hard to know what to credit.

"JUST-A-MINUTE!"

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Take two tablespoonfuls of Gold Standard Custard Powder to one pint of milk. Mix the powder to a smooth paste with a little of the milk. Set the balance of the milk to boil and when boiling add the mixture and cook for ten minutes; pour in a mould and allow to cool. This makes a most desirable dish when baked in the oven. If a thicker pudding is desired add more powder.

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Christmas Bon-Bons

SUGAR is very scarce and we are asked to conserve it as far as possible until the new crop comes in to ease the situation. Christmas is hardly Christmas for the children without candy of some kind. One can have a great variety of candy by using maple syrup, corn syrup, molasses and honey, fruits dipped in chocolate and fruits stuffed with nuts, whipped cream, etc.

In pulling boiled candies the hands should be buttered to prevent sticking. When a fine thread is formed when dropping candy from a spoon it is called "hairing," the candy should not be stirred after this stage as it will granulate.

What is known as "coating chocolate" should be purchased for dipping centres. This may be bought at a confectioner's.

Taffy for Pulling

1 cup brown sugar 1 cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon vinegar

Cook all together without stirring until brittle when tested in cold water. Put into buttered pans till cool enough to pull. Add a few drops of oil of peppermint or essence of peppermint when pulling.

Crisp Candy

1 pint corn syrup ¼ teaspoon bicarbonate soda
Boil syrup for 20 minutes and add soda which has been rubbed smooth. Allow, to boil, stirring constantly, until brittle when tested in cold water. Take from the fire and add one-half tablespoon lemon juice. When cool enough pull until a light brown color.

Maple Puffs

¼ lb. maple sugar ¼ lb. brown sugar
2 eggs (whites) 1 cup walnuts
¼ cup chopped figs ¼ cup chopped citron
¼ cup chopped raisins ¼ cup water

Boil sugar and water until they spin a heavy thread. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, gradually add the hot syrup to the whites of eggs, beating all the time. When the mixture begins to stiffen add the other ingredients. Beat until it will hold shape. Place by teaspoons on greased paper and let stand until stiff.

Maple Cream

1 lb. maple sugar ½ teaspoon cream of tartar
¼ cup milk

Boil all together until when dropped in very cold water it will form a soft ball, then beat until creamy.

Fruit Nut Caramels

1 cup figs 2 cups walnuts 1 cup dates

Wash and stone the dates, wash figs and remove stems, and put with the nuts through food chopper. Mix together thoroughly and press three-fourths of an inch thick into a small buttered pan. Cut in squares and wrap in waxed paper or shape in small balls and roll in powdered sugar.

Maple Corn Balls

3 quarts popped corn ½ cup sugar
1 cup maple syrup 1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon salt substitute

If you have not a wire to pop corn in, purchase one for Christmas, the children will get no end of fun using it. The corn to pop may be bought by the pound, and a little goes a long way. It is good food too. Pop only what you need for immediate use, it is so very porous it absorbs moisture quickly and gets soggy and tasteless. If you moisten the corn before popping it will pop more evenly.

Pop corn and pick over, discarding kernels that do not pop, and put in a large kettle. Melt butter substitute in saucepan and add sugar and syrup. Bring to the boiling point and let boil until mixture will become brittle when tried in cold water. Pour mixture gradually, while stirring constantly, over corn, which has been sprinkled with salt. Shape into balls, using as little pressure as possible.

Dates and Whipped Cream

1 lb. dates Vanilla Whipped cream

Wash and stone the dates, whip one-half cup cream, sweeten slightly and flavor with vanilla. Fill the dates with the cream mixture. These of course will not keep long. A little gelatine may be added to stiffen the cream.

Dates Stuffed with Nuts

Dates may be stuffed with walnuts, peanuts, pecans or almonds; these may

be rolled in sugar or coated with chocolate.

Chocolate Nuts

There are numberless centres that may be dipped in melted chocolate—nuts, raisins, cherries, preserved pineapple, candied ginger, dates, peanut butter, pop corn, sugar wafers or small cookies. For dipping take one pound of chocolate, break it in pieces and put it in the upper part of a small double boiler, with hot water in the lower part. Bring water to the boiling point, remove from the fire and stir until the chocolate is melted, then remove upper part of boiler and set it in cold water. Beat chocolate gently until it feels a little cooler than the hand. Do not let a drop of water get into the chocolate. Drop centres one at a time into the melted chocolate with a two-tined fork or candy dipper, move centre around until well covered, then lift out upside down, place off extra chocolate on edge of pan, place on small pieces of waxed paper, right side up. Set in a cool place.

Chocolate Chips

1 cup brown sugar 1 teaspoon butter
1 cup molasses Pinch baking soda
Some melted chocolate

Stir together in a saucepan the sugar, molasses, butter and soda. Boil the mixture until it forms a hard ball when tried in cold water, then cool and pull to a light brown. Cut into small squares, and while they are warm roll with a buttered rolling pin into very thin strips. Set aside to become firm before dipping each strip of taffy into melted and sweetened chocolate. Place on waxed paper to cool and harden.

Fruit Fig Drops

1 lb. figs 1 teaspoon vinegar
1 pint corn syrup Nuts
1 teaspoon maple syrup

Seed the figs or dates and stuff with any nuts desired. Boil the syrup, vinegar and maple until it forms a little ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire and cool slightly. Dip the stuffed dates or figs in the syrup several times and lay on buttered paper to harden. Dates may be used in place of figs.

Cocoanut Caramels

1 ½ cups corn syrup 1 cup cocoanut
1 ½ cups cream 1 teaspoon vanilla

Put corn syrup and one cup cream in saucepan, stir gently and bring to boiling point. Boil until mixture will form a soft ball when tried in cold water. Add another half cup of cream and stir constantly until it again forms a soft ball in cold water. Add remaining cream and boil until candy will form in cold water a firm ball of the consistency desired in the finished caramel. While stirring the caramels the spoon should reach all parts of the bottom of the saucepan to prevent burning. Add cocoanut and vanilla, pour mixture into a buttered pan. When cool cut in cubes and wrap in wax paper.

Corn Flake Brittle

2 cups sugar 3 cups cornflakes
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Put the sugar in a flat saucepan or frying pan and gradually melt it, stirring constantly over a slow fire. When melted add the corn flakes and stir until they are well mixed. Add the vanilla and pour immediately into buttered pans to cool, or roll into candy patties while still warm. Work quickly.

Peanut Brittle

3 cups brown sugar 1 cup water
1 cup molasses ¼ lb. butter
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar 2 teaspoons soda
1 pint peanuts

Boil the sugar, molasses, cream of tartar and water together until they will form a hard ball when tested in cold water. Add the peanuts and boil to the hard crack stage. Test a little in cold water, remove the candy from the water and test with the teeth if it is cooked enough; it will, when pressed between the teeth, leave them clean and free. Add the butter, remove from the fire and add the soda dissolved in a tablespoon of water. Stir vigorously, and when the mixture begins to rise, pour it on a platter so that it will spread very thin. When cold break or crack in pieces.

The Candy Cook.



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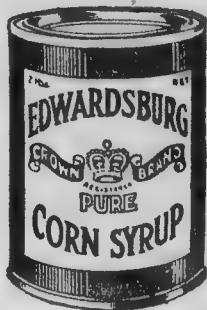
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SEND AT ONCE FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOG

if you have not one already. Borrow your neighbor's book until your copy arrives.

Don't lose a moment of time, as the sooner you begin sending orders the better your chance to win a bigger prize. Starting with the 15th of December, coupons to the full amount of your purchase will be sent with every order. Read the coupons for full instructions.

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No coupons will be issued by us after May 31st, and, in order to participate in the contest, your orders must be in our hands on or before that date.

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\$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

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Mr. W. J. Healey Associate Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide
Mr. J. T. Mitchell Western Home Monthly

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Farm Women's Clubs

Message to Farm Women

THE Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has launched a big membership campaign.

Membership, and intelligent membership, is urgently needed. Why? Because:—Whilst we rejoice that the war is over, we must remember that it has to be paid for. Labor, capital and all other forces in the Dominion are more highly and completely organized than agriculture. Unless we realize and change this condition, we shall find that we are loaded with more than our share of the financial burdens of the war.

This sounds selfish, but is it? We must live up to our motto "Equity", and if necessary, fight for it. The West depends upon the farmers. Our political standing is now maintained equally by farm women as farm men. Do we want to put our newly-acquired voting powers to the best possible use? Then join our association and co-operate with the other members in learning how to do so.

These are only two of many important reasons why farm women should join the G.G.A. Perhaps you do not see the direct return for the dollar per year that you invest in membership. If you apply

to the provincial secretary for literature, and take time to read it, you will set all doubts at rest. Perhaps it means a sacrifice to spare that dollar. Many wage-earning girls go without meals to meet their union dues. Why? Because they have faith in what their union aims to accomplish for their welfare.

That is what we need today—the membership and hearty co-operation of every farm woman, and faith in our movement. Violet McNaughton, Hon. Sec., W.G.G.A., Harris, Saskatchewan.

How We Organize at Allensfields

We had talked for years about having a Ladies' Aid. The women to the north of us has a flourishing "Aid"; the women to the south floated one—why couldn't we? Some had too many small children to either leave or take with them to a sewing meeting; others had no children, but too many chores; while others still could not drive and their men and boys were too busy on the land. Every time a Ladies' Aid was mentioned, they one and all began to make their excuses. It was not this time that "the man had married a wife," but that the women had married husbands.

And then the war came—our men and boys volunteered for service, many to return no more, and we who were left had to work harder than ever to carry on and help provide food for our allies. Then we women got a vote, and some of us knew next to nothing about how to use it. Some just voted as they heard their men folk talk—but we were waking up, and we were beginning to think.

Christmas came, and we went to hear the children's program at the annual Christmas tree entertainment—Children's program—how fast those boys and girls were growing up. Many of the girls were as tall as their mothers. When we were their ages we reflected, we did not live on the prairie, but in places where we had access to concerts, lectures, church meetings and all kinds of out-door sports, social gatherings and intercourse which help to brighten lives and living.

About this time we were being asked to do Red Cross work. Some few of us did a little; others thought they had no time. "Why not start that Ladies' Aid now," someone suggested and do Red Cross work.

Mrs. S. from a district to the north of us said "start a United Farm Women's Club, and get your girls into it before

they get out of your reach." Mrs. C. from a district to the south of us said she would help as soon as the weather was a little milder. But the weather did not hurry about getting milder. It was far on in April when Mrs. C. wrote again and asked "Are you ready to organize?" So we wrote a letter to Mrs. S. of the north and enclosed Mrs. C's reminder, but the letter came home from town unmailed. Isn't that like a man? It was taken to town again the following week and mailed, but by mistake got sent to another Mrs. S. in a different township and was another two weeks in reaching the firing line—(we thought all those zigzag trenches were in France). The next time the letter was left for a week on a store counter and if we had not met Mrs. S. in town about the twenty-third of May, I don't believe we ever would have done it.

"Why didn't we 'phone?" you say. My dear, we haven't got the medicine box. They sent someone round years ago to see if we would have it, and because we said "yes" seems to be the reason that we did not get it. Well we finally decided to organize on the 29th of May, and because the mailbags had made such a mess of it, we sent our invitation to Mrs. C. with our pastor, a man zealous in

spoke on the community spirit, and Sergt. Downs of the War Veterans' association who gave an account of the Y.M.C.A. work at the front. A collection was taken up at the meeting amounting to \$50.25, which was donated to the Y.M.C.A.

During Easter we arranged for a demonstration in dressmaking under the direction of the Extension Service of the Manitoba Agricultural College which proved a great success. Later in the year we had an interesting address from Miss Robertson of Indore, India. Another meeting was devoted to patriotic work and was very successful. Mrs. Arnold gave a reading and Mrs. Gray a report of the Portage district convention. After discussing ways and means of raising money for the Red Cross we decided to start an autograph quilt. When completed this is to be sold by auction.

Delegates from our association attended the district convention at Oakville, on June 8th, and our section was represented on the program. The same month our local met for regular work and the meeting was addressed by Mrs. J. R. Hamilton, who spoke on "The Child in the Home and the School."

We had an enthusiastic meeting in July. Our provincial president, Mrs. J. S. Wood was with us and she gave a very interesting address covering the work of the Women's Section, telling of the help given them by the men and also going into the work of the United Grain Growers, Ltd. We had two directors' meetings during the year, but this was our last local meeting. Our annual meeting is to be held on the 8th of December and we are going to try to plan for an extensive year's work.—Mrs. J. Barrett, Secretary of W.S.G.G.A., Bagot.



Duhamel U.F.W.A.
Mrs. J. F. Ross, provincial vice-president is third from left in lower row. The secretary of the club, Mrs. Hambly, is at Mrs. Ross' right.

good works, but even that means failed us. Our club had been organized a few weeks before we learned that Mrs. C. had never got her invitation. It had gone round via the Edmonton Conference in our pastor's Bible, and only returned in time to allow us to write and invite Mrs. C. to our picnic on the 31st of July.

We have now been organized three months, and have done considerably over two hundred pieces of work for the Red Cross local, about four times as much as we accomplished by individual effort. We have six of our girls enrolled as junior members, and others are coming. They have during the holiday months collected forty dollars for Red Cross local, thereby relieving some of the older members for a time with the house to house collections.—Nancy Heatherbell.

Year's Report from Bagot

The Bagot W.S.G.G.A. sent in an interesting report of their year's work. Owing to the lack of help in the busy harvest followed by the epidemic of influenza, we were only able to hold eight meetings. Our auxiliary has a membership of 33 and we meet once a month. Most of our time this year has been devoted to patriotic purposes and Red Cross work.

In January we appointed two delegates who attended the Brandon convention, thus keeping us in touch with the work being accomplished in the province as well as adding enthusiasm to our branch for its work. On February 8th, we celebrated the anniversary of our local. The meeting was well attended and interesting, and instructive addresses were given by Mr. W. R. Wood, secretary of the G.G.A., who dealt with the social work of the grain growers' association; Rev. Mr. Pankhurst of Oakville, who

Red Cross Address

At the October meeting of the Duhamel Local, U.F.W.A., Miss Pinkham, Hon. Secretary of the Provincial Red Cross Society gave a very interesting and instructive address, which was listened to by the twenty-nine ladies present with very great pleasure. A Red Cross Sale was arranged for November 2nd and collectors appointed to canvass the district for donations for same, but unfortunately, owing to the Health Regulations this had to be postponed. It was also decided at this meeting, that at all future meetings, parliamentary rules should be strictly adhered to.—M. W. S.

"Flu" Interferes

On the last Saturday in October, the Alix U.F.W.A. held an informal meeting on the porch of the club rooms. A returned soldier gave an interesting account of Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross work in France and England. Miss McCallum of "The Grain Growers' Guide" spoke of Community Halls in this and other provinces. We hope that when all the various relief work, which at present is taking up so much of our time and energy, comes to an end, we shall begin to think of building our own community hall. Owing to the "Flu" epidemic we decided to have no meeting in November, but to hold the annual meeting on December 14th and ask the local U.F.A. to join us. Mrs. Parlyby has kindly consented to address the meeting on that date.—M. M. Semple, Press Reporter.

The Waldorf W.G.G.A. have contributed \$10.00 to the Emergency Fund, part of the proceeds of a box social held immediately after the raising of the ban. Waldorf section is to be congratulated on its promptness in resuming work after some weeks of enforced inaction.—V. McN.

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Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers,

PRESTON, BOLTON, } ENGLAND.
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Nainsooks, Madapolams, Pillow
Cottons, Sheetings, Ducks, Drills,
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WE owe it to our Canadian and American friends to say what we are doing in our weaving and spinning mills during this great war, and so state a few facts in explanation of our inability to meet all requirements for our World-renowned productions.

Out of a total of 8,000 looms, about three or four thousand are entirely engaged upon the manufacture of ducks, flannelettes, shirtings, aeroplane cloths, khaki, and other drills for the use and equipment of the soldiers of the British and Allied nations.

Should we be unable to fill your orders with the same promptness as in pre-war days, we request your forbearance as we know you will agree that the great call on our resources for War purposes must be met first of all.

Number of Looms, 8,000, Number of Spindles, 300,000.
Consumption of Cotton - - - 1,000 bales weekly.
Operatives employed - - - upwards of 8,000.

BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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But to get the good out of these war flours a strong, double-acting leavening agent, such as Egg-O Baking Powder, must be used.



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Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is turn on the juice.



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Power Bench Washer

—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operated equally well by 1/6 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well spent.

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Our direct selling plan saves you two or three dollars on each lamp and our money-back guarantee gives you full protection. You run no risk whatsoever. Send in your order today as prices may advance. No dealers or agents. Order direct from

THE DAYLITE CO. 685 Builders Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.

Young Canada Club

The Fairies' Visitor

ONCE upon a time a fairy queen was planning to have a Christmas party among the fairies. When the time came to have the party the fairies did not know what to give the queen. And so six little fairies gathered into the woods to plan what they were going to give the queen. While they were planning they saw something down in the valley and they flew down to see what it was, and it was a little man, and they said "Where do you live?" and the man said, "I live and sleep here in the valley and all the birds and beasts are my friends and when they tell jokes, presents fall from me." The fairies asked him to come to the queen's party and he said he would if they would tell jokes. He went and got acquainted with the queen. When the party was started they began to tell jokes. The man laughed and presents fell from him. The names of the fairies were Snowdrop, Ivory, Rose, Lilly, Snowflake and Roseblossom, and each of them had a sweet little wand. The queen's name was Sweet Pansy.

After they played games and had nice things to eat it was time for the man to leave. They wished him good-night and told him to come back again. When it was time to hang up their stockings they went to bed and the little man met Santa Claus on his way going home and he gave Santa Claus presents for all the fairies. He gave Snowdrop a little white dress trimmed with gold; Ivory, a necklace; Rose, a pair of rose grass slippers; Lilly, a picture of a fairy holding lilies; Snowflake got a doll; Roseblossom a basket of sweet perfume; and the queen, last of all, got a dress, trimmed with pansies.

In the morning they were so happy with the presents that they danced with joy and they lived happily ever after and when the man died they never forgot him.—Annie Potter, Deloraine, Man.

By Dixie Patton

Christmastide

Four little stockings all in a row,
Waiting for Santa to fill,
Four little kiddies to bed must go,
Prattling as children will.

They go to bed, to sleep and dream,
While angels guard their bed;
And the great moon smiles with a kindly beam
On each fair little head.

And long before the sun arose,
Or snowbirds twittered in the trees,
To their stocking each wee tot goes
To see what they've gotten if you please.

Each one just what they wished,
Of course—for mamma knew
Just what each little kiddie'd want,
And daddy—he did too.
—Lucile M. Clearwater, Carlea, Sask.

Donald's Happiest Christmas

Donald Benton was eight years old. He had a brother who was a soldier and was coming home for Christmas, and oh, how glad Donald was. Four

days before Christmas the soldier-brother arrived. All were eager to hear him tell of his adventures in France. Out in the kitchen, cook and mother were busy making Christmas treats.

When Christmas eve arrived Donald went with his Daddy and sisters to get the Christmas tree, and helped them pop corn before going to bed. As is usually the custom Donald hung up his stocking and went happily to bed, hoping that Santa would not forget him. When morning came Donald quickly dressed himself and slipped quietly downstairs to his stocking and was very much delighted with all his presents. The best one of all was a toy machine gun from his big soldier-brother.—Lula M. Clearwater, Carlea, Sask. Age 11 years.

A Boy's Curiosity

Once Johnny-Jones had an idea that he could see Santa Claus, so after his mother went to bed he got up on top of the house. He had on his hat and was ready to see Santa Claus. After a while he saw something at a neighbor's house and laid very flat with his hat at one side. After a while a big owl

came and took his hat and John jumped and ran after the owl but he fell off the house and hurt his nose, so he never tried to see Santa Claus again.—Walter Schaefer, Meota, Sask. Age 10 years.

A Letter to Father Christmas

Christmas day is coming,
Coming very soon;
"So Kitty, dear," says Betty,
"We'll write this afternoon
A letter to dear Santa,
And ask for lots of toys;
You know he brings them, Kitty,
To all good girls and boys.

"So now I'll dress you, Kitty,
In this overall I think
And then it would not matter
If you should spill the ink;
For you shall write the letter,
Tho' I shall guide your paw.
Now a letter better written
I am sure you never saw!"

What Kitty's really thinking
Is very hard to say,
And in answer to the tea-bell
Miss Betty runs away;
But she is back directly
(In half-an-hour at most)—
"Come, Kitty, dear," calls Betty,
"We must hurry to the post."
—Jean Denoon, Birnie, Man.

Going to Learn to Skate

I am looking forward to a good time this winter, coasting down hills, as we live near the Arm river. I cannot skate yet but I am going to try and learn. I know I will get several hard bumps. I have several pets; a big black cat that weighs 12 pounds, a hen with 12 White Wyandotte chickens, and a little driver called "Dexter." Papa gave him to me this summer. I have one sister and one brother bigger than I. My brother has signed up with the American Consul in Regina for service overseas.—Clara Hammi, age 10.

THE DOO DADS GO A'HOPPING ON SPRING HEELS

ONE day while on a visit to the Wonderland of Doo the Artist told the Doo Dads about Spring Heel Jack. Did you ever hear of him? He was an ingenious fellow who fastened springs to the soles of his boots so that he could jump over house tops and tall trees as easily as a school boy over a snow bank. The very next time the Artist was in Wonderland this is what he saw: The Doo Dads had all become Spring Heel Jacks. What a wonderful time they are having! See how old Doo Sawbones is sailing through the air like a bird, while the sparrows are picking at his beard. They think that it is straw, and that it will be fine for building their nests. This young rascal in the corner is stealing the pocketbook of the old man, but he will not get away very far with it, for Flannel Feet, the Cop, is pouncing upon him. Roly, one of the twins, came bouncing along, when the first thing he knew he lit right into a big crate of eggs that the farmer Doo Dad was bringing to market. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, being a great little athlete, is getting along famously. See how his eyeglass is flying in the air as he sails clean over the old man in the wagon. Some of the little fellows are having trouble, however, bumping into lamp-posts and alighting on their heads. All this excitement is lost on Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, however. He was having a nap in the water trough, but while he was sleeping some bad little Doo Dad pumped the trough full of water. It is to be hoped that it doesn't freeze before he wakes up from his nap.



British Forces in Germany

British cavalry last Thursday for the first time crossed the Rhine as a vanguard for the army of occupation. A thousand khaki-clad horsemen, with full battle equipment, pushed over the river from Bonn and Cologne and went to establish the British semi-circular line which is being swung about these two cities to a depth of about 30 kilometers. One division of English horsemen, with artillery and armored cars, was sent out from Cologne, while Canadian cavalry was operating through Bonn. In Cologne, the movement was made the reason for a great review by the British General Plumer and his staff. The review was held under the huge equestrian statue of the former emperor.

The arrival of Scottish infantry in Cologne caused the greatest excitement among the population, as the kilts swung through the streets, behind their waving bagpipes. Thousands of people hastily collected to see the strange soldiers in kilts, of whom Cologne had heard with unbelieving ears.

Cologne Under Rigid Martial Law

Cologne last Thursday came under rigid martial law for the first time since British troops arrived here and the people have begun to realize what formal occupation is going to mean.

Contained in the list of rules are two which the residents appear to dislike particularly. One provides that all males must greet British officers and the playing of the British National Anthem by removing their hat, and men in uniform by the usual military salute. The other order forbids residents to leave their homes between the hours of seven at night and six o'clock in the morning, with some exceptions, such as clergymen and physicians.

On the inside of the door leading into every house, must be posted a list of the occupants containing information regarding their ages, occupations and other matters. No person may change his or her residence without permission and every inhabitant, 12 years of age or over, must have an identification card.

President Wilson in France

Brest, December 13.—President Wilson landed at Brest, in France, last Friday afternoon, amid a memorable demonstration of popular enthusiasm. The President left for Paris in less than an hour after he stepped ashore. The landing of the President was not only a remarkable spectacle with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American President into personal contact with European affairs.

As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms and the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" mingled with the cheers of the great crowd. Mrs. Wilson came up the gang-plank with General Pershing. The President was the last to come ashore, amid great applause.

Plans for Conference

Plans for the reassembling of the inter-allied conference in connection with the meetings of the peace congress are gradually being matured. It was the first intention to have the conference meet on Monday or Tuesday of this week, but owing to the inability of Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour to be here because of the British elections and the approaching holidays, the formal session will not be resumed until January 1.

Meanwhile, President Wilson will have an opportunity to confer with the premiers and leading statesmen of the allies and to visit the battle-fields and perhaps Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel, the Crown Prince and Premier Orlando, arrived in Paris last Thursday.

Market for Surplus Horses

The need of the enterprising work of the Alberta Livestock Associations in seeking a market for surplus horses in the West, has been well indicated by the response made from many points throughout the western provinces from owners of such stock. In a few days' time offers have been made to sell over 3,000 such horses at five cents per pound, f.o.b. nearest shipping point, to help alleviate the meat shortage in Europe.

This scheme is timely, economical and very urgent, and we hope that it will go through with despatch.

Public Ownership League of America

A Non-Partisan Organization for the Public Ownership, Efficient Management, and Democratic Control of Public Utilities and Natural Resources

AT the very heart of the struggle for democracy lies the public utility problem. And the only solution of that problem is public ownership.

The vast majority of the people, both in the United States and Canada, we believe, are fully convinced that this is true, and favor the public ownership of public utilities and natural resources.

The People Must Organize

The trouble is the big interests that wring their prodigious profits out of private ownership are organized, while the people are not. The big interests have their press agents everywhere, their utility experts, their lobbyists in Congress, state legislature, and city council, their high-priced attorneys and millions of money to carry on their campaigns and fight their battles.

To meet that sort of combination the public ownership forces must be organized.

To this end the Public Ownership League of America has been formed. Its general object is to advance the public ownership, efficient management, and democratic control of public utilities and natural resources. Its immediate purpose is to bring together upon a broad non-partisan basis all the various elements that believe in public ownership; to federate and co-ordinate these forces in order that their efforts may be made more effective and cumulative.

Facts and Information

There is need, first of all, of a reliable source of information both popular and technical with reference to public ownership. Bulletins, leaflets, books, and a press service are required. These are being developed.

Several bulletins have already been published, among them one on "Municipal Electric Light and Power Plants in the United States and Canada," 148 pages; another on "Municipal Ownership with a Special Survey of Municipal Gas Plants in America and Europe," 122 pages; a third on "Public Ownership Throughout the World," 48 pages; a fourth on "Federal Operation of Transportation Systems." Other bulletins are in preparation and it is the purpose of the league to investigate each important phase of public ownership and publish bulletins as rapidly as the funds will permit and occasion require.

It is not by educational methods alone that the league hopes to accomplish its purposes, however. While strictly non-partisan it will nevertheless watch and undertake to safeguard the interests of public ownership in the political field. It will formulate its program and make its demands upon all parties in city councils, state legislatures and parliament. It will work out the technical and engineering as well as the legal and legislative phases of the problems so that the people everywhere will be supplied with the constructive, concrete program for their demands.

People in Canada Urged to Join

The league was launched first in the States but it soon drew into its membership many prominent people of Canada, among them such men as Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Plant of Ontario, and others; and especial effort is being made to extend the membership among the people of Canada.

The president of the league is Honorable Albert M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; the secretary is Carl D. Thompson, of Chicago, and the treasurer is Charles H. Ingersoll, of the famous Ingersoll watch company of New York.

Backed by People of Note

Among the officers and committee-men are such well-known men and women as Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the War Labor Board; Amos Pinchot, of New York; Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Boston; Miss Jane Adams, Hull House, Chicago; Hon. Edward F. Dunne, former governor of Illinois; Delos F. Wilcox, public utility expert; Louis F. Post, of the Department of Labor; Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States Senator of Oklahoma; Frank Hayes, president United Mine Workers of America; Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration; David J. Lewis, of the Federal telegraph and telephone systems, and many others.

There are several forms of membership; regular members pay \$5.00 per year; contributing members pay \$10; library memberships are \$5.00; associate members pay \$2.00 per year.

Full information may be received from the national office of the Public Ownership League of America, 1439 Unity Building, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The Mail Bag

A Fallacy, and False Figures

EDITOR, Guide: In one of your issues, Mr. Parsons tries to make capital out of the fact that Mr. Wood had no personal knowledge of the state of things in Canada around 1878, when the Tariff of Sir John was brought in, yet in his next section, in dealing with U. S. affairs covering a long period of time, gives, what I believe was not "personal experience," but "hearsay," as a valid argument.

Because prior to 1878, a number of our young men were going to the States, Mr. P. immediately assumes that it was because of the low tariff, and conversely, would imply, without proof, that with the adoption of a proper tariff this stopped. This is not the case. Ever since I can remember, young men and maidens were coming and going to Canada and the U. S., and after fifty years of Mr. P.'s "beneficent" tariff they are doing the same in an ever varying degree. I would suggest as alternative factors, the following, especially as applying to Quebec, which probably has sent most: The fact that most of the pioneers held but one hundred acres of land, and when their children had grown up, as many of them did about this time, their children lifted their eyes toward the bigger cities and free lands of the U. S., which were being opened up. With the opening of the C.P.R. some of this stopped and the trend was increasingly toward our own Canadian West. To all this we must add the spirit of adventure characteristic of the young.

If I understand Mr. P. aright he is vitally interested in agriculture. That

implies, I think, the keeping of the people on the land. This he argues, the low tariff failed to do. I would ask him if the high tariff has done it? Hardly, when the country is in an ever increasing ratio losing their population to the city I am satisfied that unless the tariff is lowered many now on the land will quit in disgust and go to the U. S. and the cities.

Another Matter

A short time ago the Department of Trade and Commerce was franking out reports of a strongly pro-protectionist character, now we have it ex-the pen of Mr. Payne, of the Department of Railways and Canals. Both departments are in the pay of the Dominion Government. Both articles are misleading and I believe calculatedly so, tending to the same end the further submergence of the farmer, via the tariff, which is felt by the C. M. A. to be in danger.

There is surely enough in the hardships and handicaps that continually confront the farmer; frost, hail and drought, without the anti-agriculturalist misstatements of this Mr. Payne? His statements are mischievous chiefly from the fact that they will be accepted as reliable by the "Consumer" because of his position. The veriest novice on the farm knows better.

Not only is Mr. Payne in error as to the cost of producing a bushel of wheat before the war, but also in the added cost since 1914. It is impossible to go into details; Mr. Glambeck has done that with a few items. Beyond that I am prepared, if Mr. Payne so desires to go into it to any length he wishes.

Briefly I will say that I am prepared to show from actual figures that it is costing our farmers at present at least \$13.75 to cultivate, seed and harvest an acre of land. This takes no account of the farmer's investment in land, supervision, taxes, land impoverishment, the amount to be carried in summer-fallow or incidentals, and from this acre this year in this locality—and it is considered a splendid one—he got from two to five bushels of wheat to the acre, or allowing nothing for hauling, shrinkage and dockage, the equivalent of four to ten dollars an acre. One man nearby had 1,000 acres and reaped 1,000 bushels. To put same in he ran two tractors besides teams. What does Mr. Payne say to this? A farmer owning and operating a good half section in this locality has a money investment of around \$25,000. In his calculations Mr. Payne seems to have forgotten a number of things, this amongst the rest.

The whole thing seems to be a part of a C. M. A. protectionist propaganda being conducted in all sorts of periodicals.

S. STEVENSON.

Craigmyle, Alta.

Looking Ahead

EDITOR, Guide: At the present time when our legislature and commercial organizations are looking forward and endeavoring to figure on conditions as they are likely to be when the war is over, the time has arrived when the farmer should be falling in line, otherwise he will be coming in at the finish, and ending up as he has been accustomed to. It is no use grouching when a little forethought could have avoided the trouble. He should be in the running now to the same degree as his competitors and arrive at some conclusions as to how his interests are going to be affected. We all know that many times the interests of the manufacturers are opposite to those of the farmer and we also know how the manufacturers stand with regard to the tariff question. The farmers' organizations have at various times sent strong deputations to our various legislatures. The strongest men the U. F. A. in muster have spoken out on the tariff question. But how much progress have we really made? What little improvement has been attained has only come spasmodically when there seemed no other way out. The great topic of reconstruction should interest the farmer at this stage. The writer would like to see more stress brought to bear on the matter of co-operative production. We co-operate to sell and buy, but the moment we cannot do this to advantage the interest in co-operation drops at once with most of us. If we set to work and made some effort to produce our necessities on a co-operative system the interests would be maintained all the time from the fact that we have money invested on a productive basis. What would we care about seventy-five per cent. of the evils of tariff if we manufacture our own products? It is not reasonable to think we would add duties to the price of our own productions.

The writer has in mind one instance where a prominent soap company wished to dictate the the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society about the price they had to retail their products, and if they did not obey instructions their supply would be cut off. The reply to this was that the Scottish Wholesale Society would conduct their own business in their own way. Here friendship ceased and at this point a co-operative soap factory was started which turned out to be a huge success, and after ten years the dictating soap company came and begged to do business again. If the farmers would co-operate strong enough there is no reason why they should not produce their own machinery.

We are told that our principal Canadian market, England, will be seriously affected after the war, and we must go more into manufacturing. If this is true, let the co-operators consider now and not after everything is cut and dried by our friends. The way of starting a little co-operative business here and another there is not going to help very much, in fact it will have a tendency to retard rather than help on account of the failures that are likely to come from isolated efforts. We must have our interests centralized into one big organization and the farmers of the West must be able to draw all their requirements from this source.

W. IRONSIDE

Provost, Alta.

Will Sell Cattle

John Conn, Innisfail, Alberta, has 20 good yearlings that he would sell, or failing to dispose of them this way, he would let them out for the winter.

Feed Oats, Corn and Barley for Sale in Carload Lots

For maximum of service consign your grain to The Old Reliable Grain
Commission Merchants

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Lake Superior Silver Herring Frozen or Salted

SHIPPED DIRECT FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

Prices: F.O.B. Port Arthur

FROZEN, 100-lb. Sacks	per sack \$5.00
SALTED, 100-lb. Kegs	per keg 6.50
SALTED, 10-lb. Pails	per pail 1.25
SALTED, 20-lb. Pails	per pail 2.00

Dates of shipment: Salt Fish, December 2nd; Frozen, December 20th.

Order today. Money Order for amount required must accompany all
orders.

Reference: Bank of Montreal, Port Arthur (Ont.)

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WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and
FLAX for sale strictly on commission as
your agents. Write us early about the
shipments you expect to make. All our
knowledge and experience are at your
service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.

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Write or wire for prices on car loads
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WINNIPEG, Man.

We make a Specialty of hand-
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of FEED.

Practical Feeders Concede

1 bushel of Corn, 56 lbs — 2 bushel of
Oats 68 lbs.

**Corn has no equal as a
Stock Food**

You can save 10 cents a bushel or \$100
to \$150 on a car of feed by using corn.
Write or wire us for prices on Corn,
Oats and Barley, delivered to your
station.

Wood, Grain Co. Ltd.
250 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Christmas Diplomacy

She was buying some Christmas cigars
for her husband, and the dealer sold
her a box for forty cents.

"Her husband will give you five when
he gets those," said a bystander to the
cigar man.

"Oh, no, he won't," said the dealer
placidly.

"He told me to sell her these. His
wife would divorce him if she knew he
paid five dollars a box for cigars."

Elevators and Dockage

THE Canada Grain Commission sat
in the City Council Chambers,
Winnipeg, on the morning of
December 9, to hear the repre-
sentatives of the Terminal Ele-
vator Companies. The companies pro-
tested against the new tariff, dated
September 17, 1918, in the clause relating
to disposition of percentages deducted
by terminals to compensate for invisible
waste in the handling of wheat. The
meeting was open to all interested in
the grain trade.

The discussion hinged on the alteration
made in the original clause of the tariff,
which read in effect as follows:—

"On wheat carrying dockage of three
per cent. or more, after deducting one per
cent. of gross weight for invisible waste
returns shall be made for balance of
screenings."

In the new clause the word "weight"
is changed to "dockage," allowing the
terminals one per cent. of the gross
dockage rather than the gross weight.

How It Works

A supposed case will clearly illustrate
the point and difference:—

If a car of 1,000 bushels carries three
per cent. dockage or 30 bushels weighing
1,800 pounds, the terminal elevator used
to get one per cent. of gross weight or
one per cent. of 1,000 bushels, that is,
10 bushels (600 pounds) to cover invisible
loss. Under the altered tariff the terminal
only gets one per cent. of 30 bushels
(1,800 pounds), that is, 18 pounds, a
difference of 582 pounds for invisible
waste. It operates in the same way for
flax, oats and barley on dockage of five
per cent. or over. No provision was made
for any return for screenings on cars of
rye under the new tariff.

W. H. McWilliams, representing the
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator, and
speaking for several such concerns at the
head of the lakes, asked why the changes
were made without giving their interests
an opportunity to state a case. After
briefly reviewing the history of tariffs
operating in screenings with their greatly
increased value from 1905 to the present,
the speaker contended that his company
had found that it was absolutely impos-
sible to clean wheat on a one per cent. of
gross dockage basis to cover invisible loss.
He had no objection to the new tariff
on the coarse grains.

A number of new friends of the farmer
appeared at the meeting in the person of
several gentlemen associated with the
Winnipeg Telegram, or with Messrs.
Davidson & Smith, who are big operators
in the grain trade. The chief point of
their argument was in favor of having a
complete audit of the terminal elevators
published in order to find where they
made their profits. They also urged that
the present tariff at the terminal elevators
be changed to a cash basis so that the
farmer would pay for the service he
received and would receive outturns on
the entire contents of his cars. The
representative of the terminal elevator
companies stated that this method would
be quite satisfactory to them if the
Board of Grain Commissioners should
decide to make the change.

A Plain Farmer

Some amusement was created when
W. J. Christie, a well-known financial,
real estate and insurance man of Win-
nipeg, appeared as "a plain farmer,"
though Mr. Murray, of the United Grain
Growers, suggested that he might add
"with a little political experience." Mr.
Christie's complaint was that he had not
been able to get from the elevator com-
panies all the information he wanted
about their profits and their business.
He urged the publicity of an audit of
the terminal companies' business and the
substitution of a cash tariff in the place
of the present one.

Knox Magee, editor of the Winnipeg
Telegram, appeared before the commis-
sion, representing, as he said, the farmer
subscribers of his paper. The Telegram
is owned by Davidson & Smith. Mr.
Magee presented a series of 18 questions
which he asked the Board of Grain Com-
missioners to answer. He said they had
been compiled from letters from farmers
which he had received. It was very
apparent, however, that the questions
were so technical that no farmer ever
prepared them, and that they must have
been prepared by some person closely
connected with the grain trade who was

anxious to get a lot of additional informa-
tion about the elevators. The chairman
said that he would keep the questions and
decide about answering them later.

R. Gagne appeared along with Mr.
Magee and Mr. Christie, and said he
represented the farmers of the Riding
Mountain district, operating an elevator
at Laurier, Man. When questioned, how-
ever, he admitted that his elevator was
closely connected with Davidson & Smith.
Mr. Gagne supported Mr. Magee and
Mr. Christie in regard to a cash tariff.
Mr. Henderson, who addressed the com-
mission, took the same attitude.

Elevators Cannot Pay

J. R. Murray, representing the United
Grain Growers, showed that under the
new ruling of the board no elevator com-
pany could clean the grain for one per
cent. of the gross dockage. He pointed
out that the Grain Growers' Associations
would be taking up the dockage questions
at their annual meetings and that the
organized farmers would be coming before
the commission next year on the same
subject.

Mr. Edmunds, of the G.T.P. elevators,
stated that on account of the high cost
of labor and the decrease in the quantity
of grain handled, the terminal elevators
operated by his company had lost over
\$30,000 for the first three months of the
present year, and expected that their loss
for the whole year would be not less
than \$90,000.

R. C. Henders, M.E., president of the
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association,
expressed surprise at the radical change
made by the board instead of putting
into effect a reduction in the tariff, which
would allow the terminal elevators a
reasonable return for services rendered.

R. McKenzie, vice-president of the
Canadian Council of Agriculture, stated
that the screenings tariff was practically
a new question. He thought that a great
deal more should be learned about it
before decisions were arrived at. Most
of the unrest through the country among
the farmers had been due to the inspec-
tions at Winnipeg more than to the matter
of screenings at the terminal elevators.

The board after hearing all the views
presented adjourned the meeting without
giving any decision.

The Winnipeg Telegram and the
Davidson & Smith interests have been
making a great hue and cry for some weeks
over the screenings question and the
matter of dockage. The Telegram has
an article on the subject nearly every day.
In these articles it is intimated that the
Grain Growers' Companies are not pro-
tecting the farmers' interests, but are
more concerned about the profits of their
companies. Those who have inside
knowledge of the facts are watching the
Telegram with interest and wondering
what the political developments are to
be. It is anticipated that a few weeks
will disclose the plans of these recently
discovered and self-appointed friends of
the farmers of Western Canada.

Alberta University's New Chairs

The senate of the University of Al-
berta has voted to establish three new
chairs at the university, namely, eco-
nomics and political economy; mining
engineering and soils.

Live Turkeys

PER LB. **26** CENTS

We are open to buy a hundred tons at
this price. Ship NOW. Get crates be-
fore the rush. No culls at this price.
Other varieties of Poultry will be re-
ceived at same prices as quoted in last
week's Grain Growers' Guide.

The W. J. Guest Fish Co.
WINNIPEG LIMITED

The House for the Square Deal
Established Thirty Years

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, December 16, 1918.

OATS—There has been very little variation in prices since a week ago. The only feature to the week's coarse grain markets, was the United States government's monthly report issued on Wednesday. This report showed a big decrease in the 1918 production of corn, as compared with last month's figure and caused a sharp advance in corn prices on Thursday and Friday. This strength was reflected to a small extent in the oat markets. On Saturday, corn prices eased off several cents, and oat prices also showed an easier tone.

BARLEY—Our market is totally lacking in feature. Fluctuations are caused by changes in other coarse grains. Offerings are light and demand is very poor.

FLAX—Cash prices are the same as a week ago. May contract price is four cents up, but premiums have declined the same amount. American reports state that the flax market is quiet. The stocks and receipts are light, and crushing interests are not active buyers.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Year
Oats—								
Dec. 78	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	78
May 83	83	84	84	84	84	84	84	81
Barley—								
Dec. 104	104	105	105	105	105	105	105	104
May 110	111	112	112	112	112	112	112	110
Flax—								
Dec. 326	330	329	329	329	329	329	329	326
May 334	340	338	338	338	338	338	338	303

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Dec. 11, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	71,897	2,714	641,647
"	Oats	109,313	3,380	350,789
"	Barley	8,509	5,485	53,048
"	Flax	222	.....	736
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,596	82,137	1,209,565
"	Oats	158,356	17,357	466,933
"	Barley	6,232	.....	38,127
"	Flax	245	.....	853
"	Rye	222	.....	1,763

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, December 14, 1918.

OATS—Demand good, with No. 3 white 1 to 1 cent over January. No. 3 white closed at 69 1/2 to 70 1/2 cents; No. 4 white at 69 1/2 to 70 cents.

RYE—Government bid helped demand and No. 2 sold at 1 to 1 1/2 cents under January. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.56 to \$1.56 1/2.

BARLEY—Steady with a good demand. Prices closed at 86 to 94 cents.

FLAXSEED—Steady, with No. 2, 3 to 5 cents over December and to arrive 2 to 4 cents over. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.51 1/2 to \$3.53 1/2; on spot and to arrive, \$3.50 to \$3.52 1/2.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 14.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, December 14, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 11,674; sheep and lambs, 1,015; calves, 340; hogs, 15,016.

With a considerably heavier run of stock, together with the approach of the Christmas holidays the market is somewhat draggy

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Ty1	Ty2	Ty3
Fixed Year	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
ago	231	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Dec. 10 to 16, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW 4 CW	BARLEY Ref. Fd.	FLAX 1 NW 2 CW 3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Dec. 10	170	79	75	75	75	70	104	99	87	155
11	170	79	75	75	75	70	104	99	87	155
12	170	80	76	76	76	71	105	100	87	155
13	168	79	76	76	76	71	105	100	87	155
14	—	78	75	75	75	69	103	—	87	155
15	165	77	74	74	74	73	101	96	85	152
Week ago	—	79	75	75	75	70	104	99	87	155
Year ago	173	79	76	76	73	70	131	126	113	—

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg Dec. 14	Year Ago	Edmonton Dec. 11	Toronto Dec. 11	St. Paul Dec. 11	Chicago Dec. 11
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	11.00-11.75	9.00-10.50	11.50-12.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-19.75
Best butcher steers	9.50-10.75	8.00-9.00	11.00-11.50	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	18.00-19.00
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-9.00	5.50-8.00	8.50-9.50	10.00-11.00	8.50-9.50	14.50-15.50
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	7.00-7.50	9.00-10.50	7.25-8.50	8.00-11.00
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.75	8.50-7.50	6.00-7.00	6.50-8.00
Canners	4.50-5.50	4.00-5.50	4.00-5.00	5.00-5.85	5.00-5.25	5.75-6.00
Good to choice heifers	9.00-9.50	7.50-8.25	7.25-8.00	12.00-13.00	7.50-8.00	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-8.50	6.50-7.25	6.00-7.00	9.00-12.00	5.75-7.00	6.50-7.50
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00
Best butcher bulls	7.50-8.00	6.00-7.25	5.00-6.50	9.50-10.50	7.75-8.50	10.00-12.50
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-7.00	5.50-6.75	4.00-5.00	5.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.00
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-10.50	7.50-8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	9.50-11.00	9.50-10.50
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-8.50	5.50-7.50	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	9.50-10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	17.75	17.00	17.00	17.50	17.00	17.70
Light hogs	7.00-16.00	14.00	.....	.....	15.85	17.25
Sows	11.75-13.75	12.00-13.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50
Stags	10.00-11.00	8.00-10.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	12.00-13.00	10.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	15.00	14.60	15.75
Best killing sheep	7.00-9.00	8.00-12.00	8.50-9.50	10.50	8.00-8.50	10.00

over what it was last week, especially on the lighter grade stuff. Well finished, top quality stuff, both in the butcher and feeder classes has been readily bought up at steady prices. Cows and heifers are holding about steady, with the poorer quality ones a shade lower.

There are a larger number of enquiries from farmers for stockers and feeders, and we believe that those who are in the market for this class of stuff would do well to place their orders as early as possible, as all indications point to firm if not higher prices. There is also a good demand for good, young breeding ewes, but few coming forward.

For two days the end of last week, 18 cent was paid for selects, but on Monday of this week they dropped to \$17.75, with a premium of 25 cents per cwt. for extra choice. The run of "very" light hogs has practically stopped, and a considerably larger number of buyers are on the market for the feeder kind. The general tone of the market is a shade weaker which may be a fair indication of what is to be expected during the holiday season—shippers are therefore advised to hold back their stock until the market has had time to get properly balanced after the New Year.

The following is a summary of prevailing prices:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$14.00
Choice heavy steers	11.00 to 11.75
Medium to good steers	9.50 to 10.75
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 7.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 8.50
Fair to good cows	6.50 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 6.25
Best fat oxen	7.50 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.25
Fat weighty bulls	7.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 13.00
Sheep	7.00 to 9.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty, good colored feeders	\$ 8.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.50 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 120.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$17.75
Straight heavies	\$13.75 to 16.75
Light hogs	7.00 to 16.00
Sows	11.75 to 13.75
Stags	10.00 to 14.00
Boars	6.00 to 9.00

EDMONTON

Edmonton, December 7, 1918.

Edmonton, December 7.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 47; cattle, 998; hogs, 1,078; sheep, 172. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 16; cattle, 781; hogs, 1,120; sheep, 149.

Outward Shipments—Moose Jaw: 12 cars cattle, one car hogs; Vegreville: four cars cattle; Toronto: 4 cars hogs; Winnipeg: four cars cattle, one car hogs; Vermillion, Isley, Kinsella, two cars cattle each; Calahoo: one car sheep; Enilda: one car horses; Radway Centre, Turtleford, Sask., Kilscoy, Grande Prairie, Spirit River, Prest, Abee, Branner, Czar, Maidstone, Wainwright, Lloydminster, Viking, Holden, Clyde, Athabasca, one car cattle each.

The cattle market was from 25 cents to 50 cents stronger on all classes this week. There was a good demand for all beef classes and also stockers. Prospects are from steady to stronger on good stuff. Heavy export steers, 11 1/2 cents to 12 cents; choice fat steers, 11 cents to 11 1/2 cents; good butcher steers, 10 cents to 11 cents; medium steers, 8 1/2 cents to 9 1/2 cents; stockers and feeders, 7 1/2 cents to 9 cents; yearlings, 6 1/2 cents to 7 1/2 cents; choice heifers and cows, 7 1/2 cents to 8 cents; good butcher cows, 6 1/2 cents to 7 1/2 cents; medium cows, 6 cents to 6 1/2 cents; stockers, 5 cents to 6 cents; canners and cutters, 4 cents to 5 1/2 cents; bulls, 5 cents to 6 1/2 cents; oxen, 5 cents to 7 cents; veal calves, 7 cents to 8 cents.

Top price on cattle a year ago, 9 1/2 cents. With the usual hog receipts this week prices held steady all week at \$17.75 off cars. Fed and watered hogs bringing \$17.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.50.

Lambs, 11 cents to 12 cents; ewes, 10 cents to 11 1/2 cents; sheep, 8 1/2 cents to 9 1/2 cents.

With the market looking better we would advise all farmers having good, well finished cattle and good breedy stockers to dispose of, to ship now.

TORONTO

Toronto, December 11, 1918.

Dunn and Levack report: We had about 6,500 cattle here on Monday. There was a good inquiry for good to choice butcher cattle, for heavy steers and for canner cows. Other classes of cattle were hard to sell and we think they were probably from one-quarter to a half-cent lower. The best quality of cattle made very satisfactory prices. The bull trade has been very dull this week, and good bulls are selling at from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound lower than they were last week. Medium butcher cows are also very slow of sale and lower. There is a very strong demand for canners and light common cattle that are used for canning purposes. We think the prospects are steady for good choice cattle, canner cows, and for the very common steers and heifers. There is a very good demand at present for stockers and feeders. Good milch cows and springers will sell. Common cows and springers are hard to dispose of. There is a good opportunity at present for farmers to buy feeding cattle at reasonable prices.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been moderate this week, and our market has held steady. Choice veal calves are wanted. Coarse calves are rather slow of sale. For hogs this week, we have been making 17 1/2 cents f.o.b. and 18 1/2 cents fed and watered. We sold a few bunches to outside parties at a little more.

We think the present is a good time to ship any cattle that must go to market in the near future. A large percentage of the cattle coming here should be kept longer on feed and made a better quality.

Rupp's Belgians Win at Chicago

Geo. Rupp of the Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask., won first in the two-year-old Belgian class, junior champion and reserve grand champion at the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago, with "Paramount Flashwood" by "Farceur," also first in fully class with "Lady Waver," by "Paramount Waver."

A Threatened Removal

Robert Harmer, president of the Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, Ont., has issued a statement intimating that his firm may move the tractor department of its plant across the line into the United States if the customs arrangements in regard to tractors are not readjusted to suit the Canadian manufacturers. He complains that the existing state of affairs, by which tractors costing less than \$1,400 are allowed to be brought into Canada, free of duty, under the order-in-council of February 8 last, which removed the duty for 12 months, is unjust to Canadian tractor manufacturers. When the order-in-council was passed it was announced that the Canadian manufacturers of tractors were to be allowed to import their raw material free of duty. Mr. Harmer states that there is no such material available in the United States.

Mr. Harmer closes his statement by saying: "The Canadian manufacturers, I believe, are capable of producing all the tractors that will be required, but if the government is hesitating because it has doubts as to the capacity of Canadian plants, why should it not call a meeting of the Canadian producers and demand proofs of what they are prepared to do to meet the demand for machinery adequate for the next season's crops? The present order-in-council makes it absolutely prohibitive to manufacture tractors in Canada."

Meat Trade and Financing

Following a two-day conference at Ottawa of the meat packers and livestock men, five proposals looking to strengthening the position of Canadian industry in relation to after-war demand for livestock products in Europe were submitted to Sir Thomas White yesterday.

The proposals were as follows:—

That the Department of Agriculture be empowered to immediately outline a policy of rural credit sanctioned and supported by the Federal government for adoption.

That the government take steps to establish credits in Canada for France, Belgium and Italy.

That a representative be appointed to establish a commercial connection in Europe to secure fullest recognition for Canadian interests and secure maximum business.

That the government be requested to provide the necessary marketing facilities which will make possible the development of a permanent and extensive export trade in meat and animal products.

That the government give authority and the necessary financial support to the department of agriculture in launching a propaganda throughout Canada, first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production in livestock; and second, for a campaign of education for the improvement of breeds of stock.

Novel Tornado Damage Claim

A new question has just been submitted to the Kansas Insurance Department in the presentation of a claim for a loss on some horses. The loss amounted to \$50. It brings up a question which has never been submitted to the department before, and the ruling may be of extreme interest to all the livestock and the tornado insurance companies operating in Kansas.

A farmer owned some horses which were in a small lot close by his barns and sheds. A tornado came along and wiped out the sheds and barns, passing about 400 feet from the point nearest the lot in which the horses were kept. The roar of the storm and the various debris being swept along so frightened the horses that they stampeded, breaking through the fence and being cut more or less by the wire. If the horses had been in the direct path of the storm the claim adjuster has admitted that he would have to pay the claim.

But he contends that his company should not be held for the loss just because the horses were frightened by a storm several hundred feet away, which did not touch or injure the animals in any way. The department is studying the case and has not made a decision.

The Wool Market

A letter has been sent out by the Livestock Branch, Ottawa, stating that the United States Government will commence selling wool by public auction on December 18, with a minimum price of ten per cent. below present issue prices on medium grade wool and 20 per cent. less on lower grades. The American government wishes to dispose of their 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of wool before the transition period comes when government and other large contracts will be cancelled, and the woollen manufacturers will have to adjust their business to a civilian trade.

Definite news of prices is expected in the near future.



Baa, Baa, Black Sheep.

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

J. H. CROWE, IMPORTER AND BREEDER of Percherons, Shorthorns, Chester-White pigs and pure-bred C.B. Orpingtons. A few young stallions, bred from the best of mares, imported from France, prize winners, champion for best mare, also first for best four and one stallion at Brandon winter fair, 1917. A few bull calves. A number of cockerels from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Stallions and mares, any breed, for sale. Maple Valley Stock Farm, Gilbert Plains, Man. 49-3

SPRING STOCK FARM—CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep. Present offering for sale. Five young bulls and six shearing rams. Breed and quality hard to equal. Write for price. Chas. Ball, Proprietor, Loughheed, Alta.

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also some well broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Proprietor.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, 10 months. Also pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, Regal and Premier strain, \$2.50 each. T. C. Dow, Goodwater, Sask.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS—CHOICELY bred bulls, from prize-winning dams, of size and quality, 14 to 18 months, \$200 to \$275. H. R. Wooster, Namaka, Alta. 49-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE swine. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Write, Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 50-4

SELLING—AYRSHIRES AND SHETLANDS, young stock, from \$50 up. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 51-7

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus bulls. W. J. Hiseock, Poplar Grove Ranch, Arden, Man. 49-3

SPRUCE LAWN CLYDESDALES AND SHORT- horns, 20 bulls; females, all ages. T. McCamus, Millbrook, Ontario. 49-5

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49tf

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. APPLY, T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 49-4

HORSES

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND mares, stud header "Royal Colony Favorite" (imp.), 16223, a real draft horse. No pony Clydes kept. Shorthorn bulls and Shorthorn cows, herd header "Beat Hero," 88213, by "Proud Hero," bred by H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ont. A real quality in females. A few of the most fashionable families. Joseph Hagerty, Stony Beach, Sask. 49-3

THE LAIRD STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE pure-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions. Good ones. Any age. Liberal terms. Aberdeen-Angus cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs; young boars; Bronse turkeys; Toulouse geese. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 47-5

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallion, six years old, sure foal getter, weight about 1,900. Will take some young cattle in exchange if in good shape. For further particulars apply to J. H. Kieper, Box 114, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-4

PERCHERON STALLIONS—ONE BLACK RIS- ing three years; one black, one grey rising two years; two greys rising one year. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 50-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ONE roan, three years; one bay, five years. Sired by "Orange de Hofstede." Scott Bros., Govan, Sask. 50-4

SAVE YOUR FEED—ARE YOUR HORSES thrifty? Have they bots or worms? Peerless Stock Tonic will remove them. Peerless Product Co., Brandon, Man. 40tf

STRAYED—ONE BAY GELDING, BRAND right hip, crescent over heart, weight 1,450, wide white strip on forehead, including nose. Will pay expenses. R. G. Snyder, Forget, Sask.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE or trade, weight around 2,100, seven years old. George Blackwood, St. Hubert, Sask.

FOR SALE—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE winning black Percheron stallion. R. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED IMPORTED Percheron stallion, ton weight, color grey. B. Wilcox, Macoun, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND mare for sale. Louis Nachtegale, North Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STAL- lion, good stock horse and sure foal getter. Box 31, Strathclair, Man. 51-3

DOGS

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIES, PURE-BRED, three months, \$15. Grades, three months, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. G. Dethner, Watrous, Sask. 51-2

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM imported stock, \$10. Frank Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 51-5

SITUATIONS

SALESMEN WANTED IN THE PRAIRIE provinces, to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy stock, recommended by Western experimental stations. Experience not necessary; good commissions; exclusive territory; handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario 49-3

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, spring litters. Also a fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels and pullets, from imported stock. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47tf

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—ONE boar, farrowed March 7, \$65; five boars and three sows, farrowed August 15, \$30 each; all from my champion sow; one June sow, \$40; four sows and one boar, farrowed August 24, \$20 each; all from choice exhibition stock. J. F. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-4

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, from our large prize herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Lots of imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FEW CHOICE boars and sows, from prize-winning stock. Shorthorn bulls and females for sale. Only 3 choice Oxford ram lambs left. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 47tf

JUST A FEW REGISTERED YORKSHIRE sows left, nine months old and bred to our big herd boar. Some prize winners included. Enquiries solicited. Harvey Bros., Rapid City, Man. 51-3

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FOR sale, April farrow, good strong pigs. This herd won champion and silver medal at Provincial Fair, Saskatoon. Jas. M. Welker, Box 247, Sutherland, Sask. 50-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE swine, bred from the largest strain, oldest established herd of Chesters in Canada; both sex; fit for breeding; prices reasonable. J. H. George, Threehills, Alta. 50-4

LARGE BRED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, TWO years old; throws large litters; proven himself an exceptional sire; weighs about 350 lbs.; very quiet. Price \$50. He is off W. H. Wienieke's breeding. T. G. Cornell, Willows, Sask. 50-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS, BRED, \$65 each; also few one-year-old boars at \$60 each. Place your orders early and the sows will be shipped when safe in pig. Write, H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask.

A No. 1 BOAR FOR SALE, REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey, age two years. Being related to herd will sell at a sacrifice. Write, Spencer Bros., Edgerton, Alta. 49-3

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC SOWS, SAFE IN farrow; also one boar and two nice roan Shorthorn bull calves. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 50-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE TWO-YEAR-OLD sow (bred), farrowed 32 pigs in two litters, raised 28. Price \$80 f.o.b. Eyebrow. T. T. Turner.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, June litters, both sexes. Stock descended from choicest breeding are good type and well developed. W. J. Woods, Homewood, Man. 51-2

SWINE—continued

IMPORTED REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY— Two April first boars representing best blood lines in United States. The White Farms, Lockwood, Sask.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC- Jersey gilts of April and June farrow. Booking orders for spring pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 51-3

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL PIGS good ones, \$35 each. B. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 46-4

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS FOR SALE. Price \$40.00. Seven months old; fit for service. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 48-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boars, April and May farrowed, from prize-winning stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 50-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, best breeding, either sex. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 50-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY swine, boars nine months old, weight 300 lbs. Write, N. T. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 50-3

ONE REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, 17 months old, in good condition, 60 dollars. Geo. Bellig, Venn, Sask. 50-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, both sexes, farrowed August 2, \$25 each. L. J. Preston, Young, Sask. 51-2

CATTLE

KILL THE LICE ON YOUR CATTLE BY USING Royal Sovereign Animal Lice Killer. Absolutely guaranteed. Not a liquid. Can be applied in coldest weather. 2-lb. tins, 75c; 4-lb. tins, \$1.25, postpaid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bouafeld & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE, YOUNG bulls, also a few yearling and two-year-old heifers, and a few cows in calf to "Ronald Fairfax," 21511. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 47-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves, eight months old. Pure-bred Emden geese, \$5.00. Rose Comb R.I. Red cockerels, \$2.50. Conner and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

GEO. RICE, STONEWALL, MAN., 30 YEARS a Holstein breeder. Now for sale bulls, dropped February-April, sired by "Veeman Butter King." Ancestors for several generations great producers. 50-3

FOR SALE—60 HEAD REGISTERED HERE- ford cattle; 12 bull calves; 12 heifer calves; 36 young cows and heifers in calf; 15 registered Berkshire pigs. J. R. Bird, Pipestone Stock Farm, Broadview, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL, age two and a half years, nice individual, best breeding, sure sire, price \$125. Alfred G. Crump, Luseland, Sask. 50-3

The Grain Growers' Guide

CATTLE—continued

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

FOR SALE—A FINE REGISTERED SHORT- horn Bull, 3 years old; a good stock getter. Apply J. H. Ainger, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HEREFORD bull, "Bonny Boy," 19746. Pedigree. Mal. McLean, Box 43, Whitewood, Sask.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. SANDY LAKE Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alta. 50-12

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darabrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PURE-BRED JERSEY bull, fit for service. George Church, Lena, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST CLASS ABER- deen-Angus bulls. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. 51-3

SHEEP

FOR SALE—60 GOOD YOUNG EWES AND ewe lambs, registered Oxford top. Registered Duroc-Jersey pigs, 10 weeks old, boar, nine months, prize winner; young sow, bred. Quantity of spring rye, \$2.25 per bushel. Flax, \$3.50. Bags extra. John F. Strachan, Minitota, Man.

SHEEP—SHEEP FOR SALE. GOOD, YOUNG, grade breeding ewes, and a very fine selection of ewe and wether black faced lambs, together with Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 40tf

SHEEP FOR SALE—300 GRADE, OXFORD and Suffolk breeding ewes and lambs. Sheep, \$18; lambs, \$15. Very choice lot. Will sell one or two carloads. Come and see them. A. Dayey, Mair, Sask. 51-2

ONE THOUSAND GOOD YOUNG GRADE breeding ewes. Three miles from Pasqua, nine miles from Moose Jaw. G. S. Hawkins, Phone 569, Ring 1-1, Pasqua, Sask. 46-6

SHEEP—LARGE SHROPSHIRE EWES, ALSO good range ewes, bred. H. F. McWilliams, Yorkton, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—ONE AND TWO SHEARLING rams, pure-bred Shropshire; also a few good graders. W. A. Robb, Carey, Man. 50-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DYKE'S AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE EN- gine Encyclopedia, a standard text of over 900 pages adopted by the United States Government. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Every automobile and tractor owner should have one. Send \$4.50 for postpaid copy to Dept. G. Dominion Text Book Co., Calgary, Alberta. 51tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT- ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipped now. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

SELLING—80 TONS SLOUGH HAY, PRICE \$20 a ton f.o.b. cars, Weldon, Sask. O. D. Hadland, Weldon, Sask. 51-2

WHAT PRICE SHALL WE PAY? PRICE Joseph paid, Genesis, xli, 48. Price Egyptians paid, Genesis, xlviii, 13-26.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND LUMBER—CEDAR AND TAM- arac fence posts, also superior grades coast lumber and shingles. Cement and plaster. Carlots. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., 405 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 49-5

FARMERS AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS. write for prices on cedar, tamarac and willow posts; we save you money. Drawer 1407, Saskatoon.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FARM MACHINERY

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money-back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 48tf

SELLING—ONE AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, USED one year, \$1,600. One 20 H.P. Case steam tractor and steel separator, first class shape, \$2,400. Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 51-5

WANTED—SMALL SECOND-HAND PORT- able saw mill. Thos. A. Waterfield, Lydiatt, Man. 51-2

FOR SALE—13-30 BATES' STEEL MULE kerosene caterpillar tractor. Cheap for cash. A. Armstrong, Minitona, Man. 50-2

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND plow, \$1,000. Plowed 250 acres. Herman Fieseler, Langenburg, Sask.

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

WANTED—RUMELY 30-60 OIL PULL. O. T. Mast, Markinch, Sask. 51-2

WANTED—POWER FANNING MILL, 60-INCH or larger. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 50-4

Change in Classified Rates

With this issue The Guide is forced to announce a change in its classified advertising rate from five cents to seven cents per word. There are two reasons which justify an increase in price. One is increased cost of production and the other is better service. In this case both reasons apply.

During the past two years printing costs have risen enormously. Paper, machinery, ink and labor have all made several advances and with the present outlook the end is not yet. This increased cost of production The Guide has endeavored to absorb, but when is added to it the greatly-increased circulation which The Guide is now giving the task becomes an impossible one at the former rate.

One year ago Guide readers paid five cents per word on a circulation of approximately 35,000. At the present time our circulation is in excess of 50,000—an increase of over 15,000. This is the better service of which we spoke above and this in itself (and not considering the increased cost of production) would more than warrant the increased rate.

For a long time The Guide has offered what we believe to be the best classified advertising service in this field. This service we hope to continue and we trust that, as in the past, Guide readers will continue to avail themselves of the excellent service offered in the Farmers' Market Place.

The Rate is Economical—Seven Cents per word, payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, bred and specially selected for egg-type under the Hogan system, foundation stock imported from Tom and Will Barron, Lancashire, England, 1914. These are splendid Utility birds. 160 to 170 egg-type, \$4.00 each; 190 to 205 egg-type, \$6.00 each; 220 to 235 egg-type \$8.00 each. A. W. Cooke, Box 663, Kelowna, B.C. 50-4

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; shipping crates, one bird, 40c; two birds, 50c; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00; baby chick food, \$6.00 100 lbs. Complete poultry supply catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April hatched, fine big lads; just the ones you want, \$5.00 each; May hatched, \$3.50. All eggs set from No. 1 pen, from prize-winning stock. Must go before Xmas. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Route 1, Estevan, Sask. 50-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GUILD'S strain, large and good shape, \$3.00 each. Barred Rock cockerels, grandsons of my first prize cock. Manitoba poultry show, 1917, size, shape and quality combined, \$5.00 each. J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 49-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Also about 500 bushels of Mensury barley, re-cleaned, at \$1.50 per bushel. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 49-7

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PURE-BRED. Just won eight prizes at Canada's greatest show—the Ontario, Guelph—7,000 entries. Choice cockerels, \$6.00 each, three for \$15; hens and pullets, \$3.50 up. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 49-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels; dark colored; good laying train. Also few Single Comb; fine birds; \$3.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. Jas. O. Johnston, Box 31, Yellow Grass, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels for sale, from prize-winning stock, hatched from eggs direct from Calgary and Winnipeg winners, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each during December. J. A. Ernst, Box 34, Tribune, Sask. 49-3

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Rouen ducks, \$2.00. Partridge Wyandottes, Barred Plymouths, Buff Orpingtons, cockerels, each, \$2.50. Box 124, Ahsask, Sask. 49-3

SNAP—WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB Black Minorcas, Black Langshans. Owing scarcity feed must sacrifice one-year-old hens, some choice pullets. Birds good condition, starting to lay. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 49-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, bred from first prize cockerel at Brandon, 1918, \$5.00 each. Also choice Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each. Don. Fraser, Strassburg, Sask. 51-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, perfectly marked, \$8.00 each; return crates. Partidge Wyandotte cockerels, beauties, \$4.00 each. J. B. Wright, Plumus, Man. 49-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, laying strain, excellent stock, \$2.50, or two for \$4.50. Justin Bergh, Cereal, Alta. 50-2

PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.50 each; hens, \$2.00. Colored pigeons, 50c. pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 50-2

FINE, LARGE, PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00 each. Buy before prices advance and save money. Chas. Howard, Wiggins, Sask. 49-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Splendid specimens. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00 before Xmas. Otto Isdo, Fillmore, Sask. 48-4

BABY CHICKS AND BREEDING STOCK, Barron's highest Utility strains. Booking orders now spring delivery. Write, Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 49-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GUILD'S strain; fine, vigorous, well-marked, early-hatched birds; \$3.00 to \$5.00. Stubb's Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 48-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, young toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. Oscar Krauss, Lipton, Sask. 51-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS FOR SALE, rose comb, extra fine birds. Price \$5.00. Salkeld Bros., Woodland Farm, Gerald, Sask. 51-4

FIFTY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-erels for sale, \$2.00, \$3.00 each; excellent stock. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Manitoba. 44-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$6.00 pair, or \$3.50 each; also beautiful Barred, \$4.50, or \$3.00 pair. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plane, Sask. 50-3

R.C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. I have still a few good birds left. I will sell at three dollars each during this month. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenburg, Sask. 50-2

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, PEKIN AND Rouen ducks, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, also Embden geese. Write, J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 50-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$2.00; toms \$4.00. Also Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.50 apiece. Jas. D. Hamilton, Gurnsey P.O., Sask. 50-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, April and May hatched, from trap-nested stock. Price \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Henry C. Dobson, Carnduff, Sask. 50-5

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

POULTRY—continued

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, BRED FROM prize birds of Guelph and Manitoba, six and seven dollars each. Mrs. James McIntosh, Kenton, Man. 50-2

SELLING—MASSIVE YOUNG BRONZE GOB-blers, 16 to 18 lbs., best Canadian strains, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each. Choice young hens, \$8.50 pair. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 51-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOST-ers, \$2.00 each; also few Buff Orpingtons at \$1.25. Nice birds. Mrs. H. Johnson, Phippen, Sask. 50-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, GRAND layers. Sacrifice. Ganders, \$8.00; geese, \$6.00; trio, \$18; for immediate sale. Balmossie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 50-2

85 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, CHOICE, early, pure-bred birds, \$2.00. Price good for December only, but order early. John Foster, Miniota, Man. 51-2

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets, bred from tested layers. Galloway English, Box F, Ingersoll, Ont. 50-2

SELLING—50 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, McArthur prize-winning strain, \$2.50 each; \$6.50 for three. Price double in spring. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 50-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each; also two White Wyandotte cockerels and three pullets, \$2.00 and \$1.25 each. R. W. Scott, Route No. 5, Grand View, Man. 50-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, Exhibition and Utility, good egg laying strain, \$5.00 up. E. B. Carruthers, 1137 Redland Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—WE HAVE 20 extra good early hatched birds at \$3.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 50-4

FOR SALE—SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE hens, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Parker Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 50-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, 3, 4 AND 5 dollars each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 49-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Write Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 48-4

PRIZE COCKERELS FOR SALE—BUFF OR-pingtons, \$5 each; Columbian Wyandottes, \$5. George McKenzie, Ogema, Sask. 48-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-6

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 42-13

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, extra fine, from prize winners, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Briarwood Poultry Farm, Lenev, Sask. 49-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, excellent stock, from \$3.00 up to \$4.50. C. A. Stevenson, Parkbeg, Sask. 51-2

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Thos. W. Raeburn, Briercrest, Sask. 50-2

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and Rouen drakes. Ellen Jickling, R.R. 3, Carman, Man. 51-5

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00. No orders after January 1. J. Lester Markham, Waldron, Sask. 51-4

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; pair, \$10, not akin. Thomas Gilmour, Fairfax, Man. 51-4

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, NEW-Coin and Dulmage strains. H. Hand, Box 314, Virden. 49-7

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, choice stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask. 50-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 50-4

SIXTY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, \$2.00, \$3.00 each till January 15. Mrs. John McGinnitie, Tofteld, Alta. 50-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, FIVE PURE-BRED strain. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$5.00. Brett's Farm, Dugald, Man. 50-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EGG STRAIN, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Diehl, Cypress River, Man. 50-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED, \$2.00; pair, \$4.00. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 50-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Jas. Busby, Laura, Sask. 50-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens. Hens, \$4.50; toms, \$6.00; unrelated pairs, \$10. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 51-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS—FINE birds, \$5.00. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 51-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. D. H. Bryce, Keeler, Sask. 50-2

WANTED—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK PUL-lets. J. O'Brien, Khedive, Sask. 50-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25 each. J. W. Maguire, Box 63, Elgin, Man. 51-3

HONEY

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY, 26c.; CLOVER and buckwheat honey, 23c.; in 60-lb. cans, cans 80c. extra. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 50-3

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHELS MARQUIS wheat, grown from registered seed by a member of the association, over 99% pure. Cleaned ready for seeding at \$2.25 per bushel. Also 1,000 bushels pure Banner oats, grown from registered seed, price 95c. per bushel. Jackson Newsham, Innisfail, Alberta. 51-3

SEED OATS—1,500 BUSHELS, GROWN ON new land from registered seed; third year; free from noxious weeds. Prices and sample on request. Thos. A. Waterfield, Lydiatt, Man. 51-2

1,000 BUSHELS IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT for sale, \$2.50 per bushel, cleaned, carload lot, f.o.b. Fairmount. Mrs. Norman Wright, Fairmount, Sask. 50-3

FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS AND barley, green oat sheaves, green wheat hay, wild meadow hay. Write for prices. W. H. Cleary, Watson, Sask. 50-4

WANTED—CAR SEED OATS, ALSO QUAN-tity baled hay. Quote prices on track. Send sample oats. Miry Creek Local, Shackleton, Sask. 50-2

MACCARONI WHEAT FOR SALE, \$2.75 PER bushel f.o.b. Midale, Sask., bags included; one pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Chas. J. Tangen, Elswick, Sask. 50-3

WANTED—100 BUS. GOOD SEED OATS. Registered preferred. Send sample and particulars to H. N. Black, Puffer, Alta. 48-4

SELLING—TWO CARLOADS OF SEED OATS, one car feed oats. Price and sample on request. J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 46-6

WE ARE BUYERS OF BROME, WESTERN rye and timothy. Mail samples. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 50-3

GOOD SEED FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS spring rye in bulk, f.o.b. \$1.60 per bushel. James Carson, Ebenezer, Sask. 50-3

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

FARM LANDS

RETIRING FROM FARMING—I OFFER FOR sale half section highly improved farm, all fenced, modern buildings, fine spring, water in barn, 230 acres under cultivation, 60 acres plowed. An ideal place for mixed farming, fine shelter for stock. \$35 acre. Stock and machinery can be bargained for. Also half section joining above place, fenced, buildings fine spring, 180 acres stubble, 40 acres fall plowed, \$25 acre. Robert Hansen, Castor, Alta. 49-3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 49-3

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, 5 MILES FROM Dunrea, ¼ mile from school; well adapted for mixed farming; good buildings, good water. 15,000 dollars; \$5,000 down, balance on terms. C. T. Watkins, Langvale, Man. 49-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 51-4

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION LEVEL LAND, 100 acres cultivated, near town, good roads, telephone, corner school. Box 70, Shaunavon, Sask. 50-2

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1857. 37tf

CITY PROPERTY

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SEED GRAIN INSPECTION

BULLETIN No. 2

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We have a service for you—use it!

If you are shipping a car of seed wheat, bill it through the Terminal Elevators, or send a sample to the office of the Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg, with a request for seed inspection. If the car is accepted, certificate will at once be forwarded, giving seed notation.

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For Alberta

Commercial Travellers' Bldg.

CALGARY

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NOTE OUR SPECIAL PRICES ON

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We will pay 27c. to 28c. per lb. We can handle any amount for the holiday trade. Ship now while the prices are good. Our demand is great.

PRICES

Hens, No. 1 condition, per lb. 21-22c
Old Hens, any size, per lb. 19-20c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 24-25c
Geese, per lb. 22c
Ducks, per lb. 22-23c
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We also handle Dressed Poultry, and is worth four cents per pound above live weight prices. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Money Orders Mailed Daily. Above prices guaranteed until January 1st, 1919. Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325, 7-326.

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

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Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 26c
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 18c, 20c, 22c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 28c
Geese, any age, per lb. 20 to 22c
Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb. 22 to 23c

Above prices are live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. The prices quoted are for Poultry in Good Marketable Condition. We are prepaying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for above-mentioned Live Poultry.

Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz. 52c

Dressed Turkeys, in No. 1 condition per lb. 35c

We are handling any amount of any kind of Dressed Poultry at highest market prices.

We are also handling Dressed Hogs during the season at Highest Market Prices. Kindly write us for prices.

Siskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.

465 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg

Canada Food Board License No. 7-397

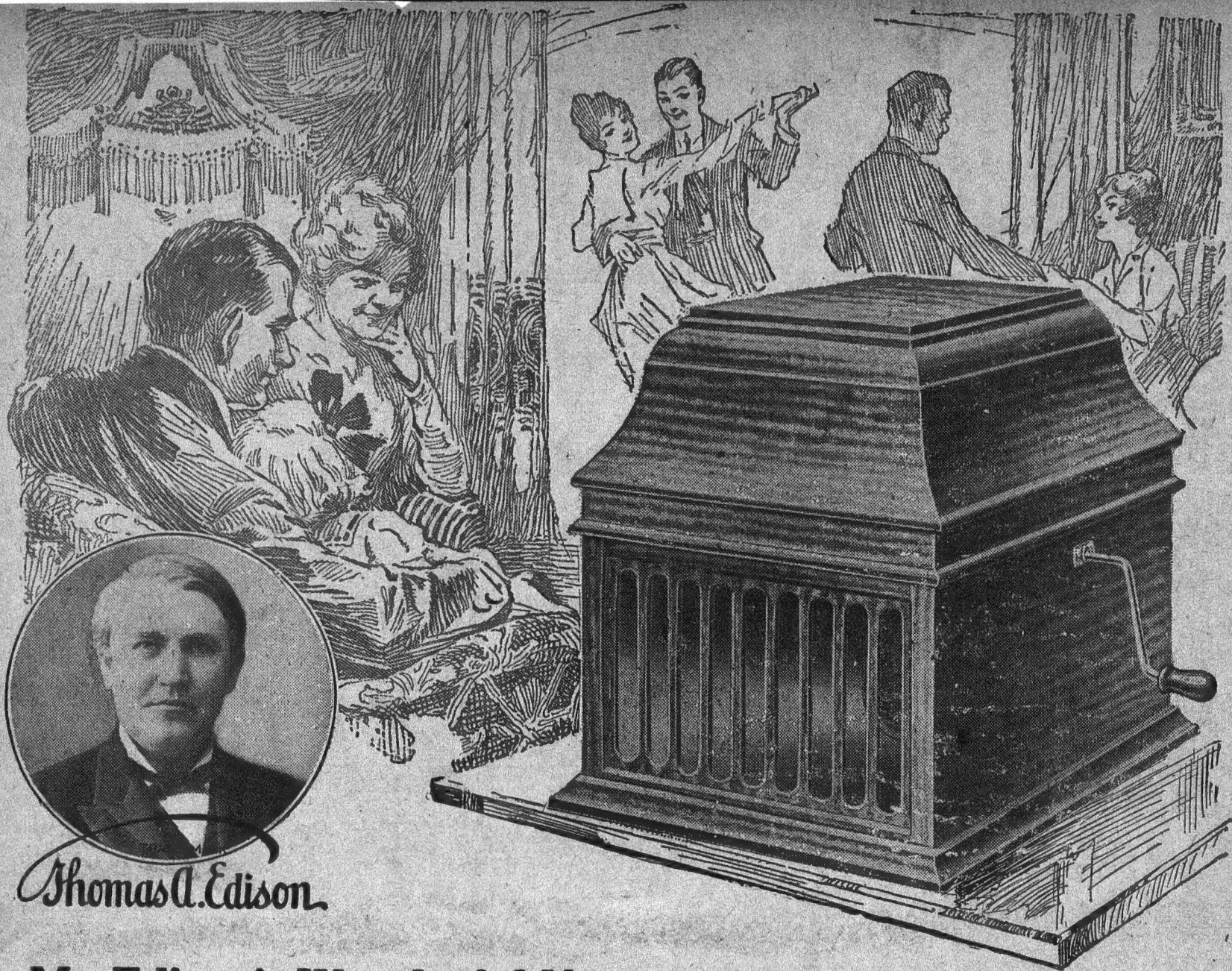
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